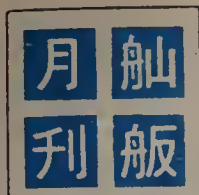


Sponsor of the Month



A Publication of the Chinese American Civic Association

May/June 1982



SAMPAN

Dragon Boat Festival Information — See pp. 18 & 19

The Festival Of The Patriotic Poet

By Alan Chang

The Festival of the fifth day of the fifth month, which commonly comes in June of the Gregorian calendar, is known by many names. The festival of the dragon boat, the upright sun and the patriotic poet, or in Chinese, the festival of "Tuan Yang" and "Tuan Wu". Nevertheless, through the years the intent of this celebration has remained the same, to honor one of China's most renowned patriots and poets, Ch'u Yuan (circa 287 B.C.).

"Li" — a loyal minister.

ment by a rival through intrigue. While the poet was in exile, General Pai-Ch'i of the State of Ts'in launched an attack on the capital of Ch'u in the spring of 278 B.C. Ch'u Yuan knew all hopes to save the State were lost. Smitten with grief, he decided to abandon the mortal world.

Continued on page 12

"Hong Kong Fishermen" by George Moy



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'Lifeline' Provides 24-Hour Emergency Medical Response To Elderly

By Gloria Chun

Champagne flowed and guests happily munched on appetizers. But the somber subject—life saving for the elderly and high risk—was the topic for the 50 guests at a reception at the New England Medical Center's Proger Building to introduce "Lifeline."

"Lifeline" is a newly-introduced communications system now available to Boston Chinatown elderly which will provide 24-hour emergency response from the hospital facilities at The New England Medical Center.

Already, 21 elderly in Boston Chinatown, many living alone, are wearing Lifeline beepers. These "subscribers" currently are linked to the emergency communications network at no cost, thanks to a grant from the Permanent Charities Foundation in Boston.

How does it work? An elderly person wears the cordless beeper on a belt. If the individual becomes ill or is incapacitated, he or she simply presses the

buzzer on the beeper. This portable beeper activates a machine which sends a message directly to the New England Medical Center Hospital's response center. Medical staff there, alerted by the alarm, knows who the subscriber is and can immediately find the medical records of the subscriber.

The medical staff will then contact Dr. Don Mei, a bilingual Chinese doctor who will respond to the distress call. Dr. Mei will either call the subscriber, or if there is no answer to his phone call, immediately goes to the home of the person in distress. If necessary, he can immediately call for ambulance assistance.

Lau Kun Cheng, 67, one of several elderly who were at the reception, greeted Lifeline with a big smile and thumbs up hand signal of approval.

She said that the Lifeline program will give the Chinese elderly security and peace of mind.

New England Medical Center President Jerome Grossman hailed the project and the joint efforts of both the medical



From left: Dr. Andrew Dibner, a professor at Boston University and specialist in rehabilitation and gerontology; Ruth Moy, executive director of the Greater South Cove Golden Age Center; and Dr. Jerome Grossman, president of the New England Medical Center, take part in a reception introducing Dibner's invention, Lifeline, a 24-hour medical emergency response system now available to Chinatown elderly.

center and the Greater South Cove Golden Age Center in pioneering the project together.

Although Lifeline is currently in use in 45 states by 340 hospitals and agencies serving 10,000 people, the introduction of Lifeline in Boston Chinatown represents the first use in a bilingual community, according

to Susan Bailis, director of Social Services at New England Medical Center.

Also on hand at the reception was Dr. Andrew Dibner, the inventor of Lifeline and professor of psychology at Boston University. Dr. Dibner is a national expert on rehabilitation and in the field of gerontology.

New CEDC Proposal May Forestall Foreclosure Proceedings On Boylston Building Project

By Doris Sue Wong

In an effort to save its \$6 million Boylston Building Project, which has been plagued by a series of setbacks during recent months, the Chinese Economic Development Council (CEDC) May 26 submitted a new proposal to the First National Bank of Boston to obtain a mortgage and construction loan.

The proposal, according to to CEDC Executive Director Bill Leong, includes more than 30 Asian businesses which have expressed an interest in occupying space in the six-story masonry building located at the corner of Boylston and Washington Sts. just outside Chinatown. He noted that the potential tenants fall within four categories, but refused to define the categories, to disclose the names and types of businesses or to reveal the amount of the loan being sought.

However, Bill Condo, theater district project manager of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), stated that the potential tenants represent all

areas of the high technology industry, including retail, research, administration and manufacturing.

Leong and Condo said both the Chinatown economic development agency and the City are anxiously awaiting while officials at the First National review the proposal. Condo added that it seems likely that pending the bank's decision based on the review, planned foreclosure proceedings to be taken against CEDC on the Boylston Building Project would be forestalled. According to Condo, CEDC received notification from the First National that if nearly \$1.5 million outstanding on a purchase loan for the Boylston Building were not repaid, the bank would begin to take legal action against the Chinatown agency.

Leong declined to discuss the planned foreclosure proceedings and denied the bank had given CEDC a May 28 deadline.

A spokesperson for the First National confirmed bank officials have received the new proposal and said representatives from its real estate department are continuing a dialogue

with the CEDC. He could not comment, however, on whether the foreclosure proceedings have been delayed while bank officials study the proposal.

Leong stated that it was "too early to tell" what impact possible failure of the Boylston Building Project would have on his agency. When asked whether CEDC's assets, such as its buildings at 18 Oxford St. and 61 Harrison Ave., would be in jeopardy, he replied, "Not the case. We would lose the grants in place (for the Boylston Building Project), and we would have to sell it (the building), which we're not ready to do at this point." He added that the Boylston Building is "worth a lot more" than \$1.5 million.

Condo said the next step for CEDC would be to assess the space needs of the 30-odd potential tenants, to get letters of commitment in place and to make sure the level of job creation would be comparable to those proposed by Wang Laboratories, which previously was expected to be the primary tenant of the building. From there, he continued, CEDC can determine the mix of tenants which can be accommodated in the building.

Wang, which had proposed to establish a light manufacturing assembly plant in the building, withdrew from the project earlier this year after its engineering consultants found the building to be unsuitable for its structural needs. CEDC consequently commissioned its own team of engineering consultants to conduct a study, which concluded the building could be renovated to support a light

manufacturing facility.

The BRA has since undertaken a review of the conflicting reports. According to Condo, BRA engineers have determined the rear portion of the building will need "some major overhaul," but believe the structure can be brought up to meet light manufacturing load-bearing requirements within the costs originally projected by CEDC. Condo said what remains unresolved is what the specific load-bearing needs were for the proposed Wang facility. That is, whether Wang was planning to bring light or heavy machinery into the building.

Both Condo and Leong noted that despite the proposal recently submitted to the First National, Cablevision is still considering leasing space in the Boylston Building as part of its media center. "They haven't said no yet. They're just slow in responding," Leong said.

(A spokesperson for Cablevision could not be reached for comment.)

Condo stated that the federal government is aware of the new proposal submitted to the bank and that finishing such a development package takes time. CEDC's receipt of an Urban Development Action Grant and an Economic Development Administration grant depends on the successful identification of tenants to replace Wang Laboratories in the project.

Of the new CEDC proposal, Condo said, "At least there is something on the table now. There's some hope to be optimistic."

Community Sanitation Project Receives \$2000 To Buy Litter Receptacles

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association's Chinese Community Sanitation Project has been working in cooperation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce People Power Program to maintain a cleaner Chinatown.

The Chamber has awarded a \$1,500 grant and Hamilton Realty, a \$500 contribution toward the purchase of litter receptacles. The \$2000 will buy approximately 50 litter receptacles, which will be installed on

lamp posts throughout Chinatown.

The Sanitation Project has enlisted the help of Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), the project's rubbish removal contractor, to remove the trash in the receptacles at no additional cost.

Daily maintenance will be provided by a full-time street cleaner who will work five days per week for the project throughout the summer and fall.

This Month's Cover — The Artist Behind The Photograph

The artist behind the stunning photograph featured on the cover of this month's issue of SAMPAN is George Moy, a self-taught award-winning local photographer.

With the photograph "Hong Kong Fishermen," Moy captured first prize in the Class A Competition of the Boston Camera Club in 1969.

Moy, a soft-spoken man with mirthful eyes, says his responsibilities as the proprietor of the arts and crafts gift store Peking Oriental Imports on Newbury St. has left him no time during the past eight years to continue his photography.

Nevertheless, from 1963 to 1974, Moy amassed an impressive array of local, regional and international awards for his photographs. Among them are at least ten first prizes from the New England Camera Council, at least four first prizes from the Boston Camera Club, first prize from the worldwide Photographic Society of American Inter-Club Competition and a silver

trophy from the Overseas Chinese Photography in Taiwan.

Moy's photographs are all in black and white, shot with a 35mm or 2 1/4 camera. His favorite subjects include snowstorms, birds, seascapes and unusual scenes.

Originally from Canton, China, Moy became a photography buff when he came to the United States as a young man. After joining the Boston Camera Club in 1963, he won first prize in the Class B Competition. Heartened by this achievement, he then turned to reference books on photography for guidance and to analytic discussions with his brother and a group of friends, all award-winning photographers, to develop his personal photographic techniques.

(The original photograph used for this issue's cover is black and white. Through a camera separation process, blue hues were combined with black to create the two-color image known as a duotone.)

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Garment Industry Relocation Faces Minimum Six-month Delay

By Edward McInnis

The proposed relocation of the Boston garment center from Chinatown to the South Boston Army Base has been delayed at least six months, according to Lee Chelminiak of the Economic Development and Industrial Corporation (EDIC) of Boston, the city agency responsible for directing the relocation effort.

"We are now saying January for the first group of companies to move in instead of June," Chelminiak said. "There are a couple of reasons. The GSA (General Services Administration) appraisal didn't get started until late. And we took a good look at the building and discovered it is not up to (housing) code."

In speaking of the housing code, Doug Herberich, project manager for the development of Building 114, the proposed new home for the garment center, said, "There are a number of minor things like smoke detectors but the major thing is the condition of the elevators. The current tenants can continue with the present conditions but we can't move new tenants in until the building is up to code. The Army normally isn't made to comply with all the local codes. To upgrade the elevators and add the necessary electrical power will take 4 to 6 months."

Chelminiak noted that the original target date of June was set to follow the Army's move out of Building 114 and into the rehabilitated Barnes Building at Summer and D Streets, also in South Boston. EDIC plans to purchase the building from the GSA once its appraisal is complete. Chelminiak stressed that because of the delay, EDIC will now seek the cooperation of the Army in the maintenance of the huge 1.6 million square foot building.

"The Army moves out in June," she said. "That means from June to January nobody

will be there except the present tenants, Personal Sportswear and the Post Office, both of which use the building for storage space. We're pushing the Army to maintain the building through January because we want to ensure the building is in good order while we work on it and so the present tenants can stay there. We wouldn't be ready to buy the building until January."

"We'll have to invest \$2 million into a building we don't even own," Herberich added. "What we need is the Army to keep the building open so that it won't deteriorate. We've gotten some figures from the Army—it should cost them the same to keep it open with the present tenants paying rent as it would to close it down properly."

Chelminiak said that EDIC doesn't have the necessary funds to purchase the building at this point. For one thing, they cannot apply for a Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) until they have a firmer view of the costs, which will be based on the GSA appraisal. She summed up, "The whole project at this point depends on the Army. If they don't keep the building up, then we're sunk."

Major James L. Block, public affairs officer for the U.S. Army at Fort Devons, said the Army will keep up Building 114 until it turns it over to the GSA for its final disposition. "Fort Devons has an obligation to maintain the building until the GSA accepts operation. At that time, the GSA can turn over the building to EDIC or whoever they want. The Army will continue to provide maintenance and security for this building until then."

When asked about the transfer of Building 114 from the Army to the GSA, Pasquale Vaccaro, realty officer of the GSA, said "Actually, there will be no transfer in the literal sense of the word. GSA takes

over the financial obligations rather than the physical premises. GSA is a financial brokerage for the other agencies involved."

Vaccaro went on to say that the GSA expects its appraisal to be finished before talks resume with EDIC this summer. "Maintenance costs (of Building 114) are minimal in the summer. But they become more costly as winter approaches. By October we should have an indication of how much the property is worth and who will want to pay for it."

The delayed relocation raises questions as to whether many of the garment companies can remain in their present quarters in the face of possible rent increases or evictions. Tufts

New England Medical Center (T-NEMC), landlord of buildings at 15 and 35 Kneeland Street which house 11 of the city's largest garment companies, has been holding off any action until the situation is clarified.

Asked whether T-NEMC will continue to hold off in the face of the additional delay, T-NEMC spokesman Hank Wilson said, "No agreements have been reached regarding rent increases and evictions at 15 and 35 Kneeland St. We are extremely disappointed at the most recent report of the delay in schedule. Tufts officials are presently discussing the situation with EDIC."

The garment company owners are also undecided as to

their course of action. Murton Sudalter, chairperson of the Garment Industry Relocation Association, said, "I don't know what the companies are going to do. We haven't gotten anything concrete from EDIC yet. We're waiting for something in writing. At that time we can go to the membership and see what they want to do."

According to EDIC, the garment industry is Boston's second largest manufacturing business and provides jobs for some 8,000 people. The garment companies in Chinatown employ approximately 4,600 workers and half of these are threatened with job loss because of institutional expansion or private development.

An Wang And Bette Bao Lord Receive Honorary Degrees From Tufts



Dr. An Wang [left], chairman of the board of directors and president of Wang Laboratories, and Bette Bao Lord [right], author of the best-selling novel "Spring Moon," pose with Tufts President Jean Mayer after receiving honorary degrees at the university's 126th commencement ceremonies.

Task force Looks To Old Pine St. Inn And South End For Housing Development Sites

By Edward McInnis

At the half way point of a \$37,000 study grant to plan for low and moderate income housing in the Chinatown area, the Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force has come up with both a long range and a short range option. "The first option," said Glenn Hutloff of the Task Force, "is the Pine Street Inn site. But the amount of money needed to develop 200 units of housing on this site is not available. We're mainly looking at the long range here. We're doing a feasibility analysis because this site is important to the community. It's almost a lynch pin between Tai Tung Village and the Quincy School complex. It could solidify community feeling in the South Cove area."

"The second option is to find a developable location in the South End. That would be a much smaller project—15 to 20 units," Hutloff said the Task Force and its consultant firm Stockard and Engler are studying several sites in the South End to come up with the best site for a housing development package.

"Our goal is a development package leading to construction of housing. But it's not a good time to get housing built. Interest rates and construction costs are going through the roof. We have to try and do a project that has meaning in that context. And we want to get the community involved."

Hutloff said that in the first six months of the grant, which is being managed by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, the Task Force held three meetings open to the

public. "We received good feedback but we didn't have much tangible to offer. In the next six months, we plan two or three open meetings where we'll have some concrete proposals."

Hutloff acknowledged the Task Force decided to look into the South End when a preliminary survey of sites revealed what everybody already knows—most of the sites are owned by Tufts or there is some other kind of restraint such as the (MBTA's) orange line or the expense because of developments such as Lafayette Place. The Chinese community stretches across Mass. Pike into the South End. Roughly 40% of downtown Boston Chinese live in the South End."

Hutloff admitted it may be difficult to find the money to finance the project when the study is completed. "The Reagan Administration has scuttled almost all federal housing subsidy programs. So now we're looking for some of the money that's left over from the old allocation and possibly state money. Also, on the local level, getting the BRA (Boston Redevelopment Authority) to turn over its properties for low and moderate income housing instead of, say, condominiums, may be difficult."

Ilia Rodriguez, program manager of the grant for the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, said "Overall they (the Task Force) seem to be using the money wisely and progressing on schedule. But this is basically a planning stage. The real key is securing actual financing. If that happens, then I'd say the grant will be a success."

Dr. An Wang and Bette Bao Lord received honorary degrees May 30 from Tufts University at its 126th commencement ceremony at the Tufts' Medford campus.

Wang, chairman of the board of directors and president of Wang Laboratories, was presented with an honorary doctor of business economics degree. Lord, a graduate of Tufts and author of the best-selling novel *Spring Moon*, was awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree.

Through his Lowell-based computer manufacturing firm, Wang has distinguished himself as a leading scientist, businessman and supporter of education. His recognition in the scientific community originated in the early 1950's, after his invention of the magnetic pulse controlling device known as the magnetic core memory. For more than 20 years, the magnetic core memory served as a basic component of the modern computer.

His reputation as a proponent of education, particularly in the

technology fields, centers on his support of such organizations as Tufts, where he serves on the visiting committee of the engineering college, and the Wang Institute of Graduate Studies, which he founded in 1979 to produce qualified professionals in computer technology and where he currently serves as president and trustee. He also is an overseer of Harvard University; a trustee of Boston College, Northeastern University, Concord Academy and Boston's Museum of Science; and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Boston.

A native of China, Wang received a bachelor of science degree in 1940 from Chiao Tung University, Shanghai. He came to the U.S. in 1945 and began graduate studies at Harvard, where he earned a Ph.D. degree in applied physics in 1948.

Three years later he founded Wang Laboratories, Inc., in Boston. Experiencing steady growth over the years, as it introduced a progression of new electronics instruments and sys-

tems, including desktop computers and electronic calculators, the company moved to larger and larger quarters. Currently spread out over several locations, with headquarters in Lowell, Wang Laboratories is now a Fortune 500 company employing over 15,000 people worldwide.

Lord, who received a bachelor's degree in political science from Tufts in 1959 and a master's degree from Tufts' Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1960, is a native of Shanghai, China, who came to this country with her family when she was eight years old. Expecting the move to be a temporary one, her parents left behind a baby daughter, but were unable to return to their homeland because of the Communist takeover. The story of the youngest Bao's life in China, and her release 17 years later, formed the basis for Lord's first book, *Eighth Moon*. The non-fiction work was translated into 15 languages after its publication by Harper and Row in 1964. It is expected to be reissued soon.

Kindergarten Registration Underway

Kindergarten registration for the Boston Public Schools is currently underway for the 1982-1983 school year.

Parents who have children eligible for kindergarten in September may apply at any elementary in the city. A parent of a future kindergartener should bring two proofs of address and a copy of the child's birth certificate.

To be eligible for kindergarten in 1982-1983, a child must be five years old by

December 31, 1982.

Parents of older children not presently in the Boston Public Schools may obtain application forms at any of the nine community district officers or at the Department of Implementation in School Headquarters, 26 Court Street, Boston.

The School Department's information center will be open each weekday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. The phone number is 726-6555.

Her first novel, *Spring Moon* was published by Harper and Row in October 1981, and within a month had reached the *New York Times* best-seller list, where it has remained for 28 weeks so far. Besides being chosen as the Literary Guild's main selection for December, the work has been serialized in a condensed version by *Good Housekeeping*, is scheduled for translation into 10 languages, and has been proposed as the basis for a mini-series on national television.

East Coast Asian Student Conference Promotes Theme Of Unity

By Jeanne C. Ishikawa
and Jane Wong

The East Coast Asian Student Union (ECASU) of New England held its 1982 Asian Student Unity Conference over the weekend of April 9-10 at Harvard University's Science Center.

According to emcee Marilyn Wu, a junior at the University of Massachusetts, the conference was organized to share ideas, gain a unified opinion of the conference, and to come a step closer to their theme of "Rising to the Challenge."

Wu also encouraged input from all the conference participants, stressing that "A successful conference depends upon audience participation."

Co-emcee, Harvard sophomore Paul Hsieh, said he hoped everyone would gain insight into how to work together and into the future goals of others.

The conference began with keynote speeches on the founding of ECASU and its future plans.

Florence Houn, an employee

of Albert Einstein-New York, a Harvard graduate and founding member of ECASU, explained that ECASU was formed four years ago out of the desire to communicate with all other Asian Student Unions on the issue of education and reverse discrimination.

Houn said ECASU is based on four principles of unity. They are: 1) to build and strengthen Asian student organizations as broad, democratic organizations by integrating social, cultural, political, and educational activities; 2) to promote the unity of Asian peoples of different nationalities and various backgrounds; 3) to build, learn from, and support an Asian student intercampus network; and 4) to fight the oppression of Asian people and to unite with the Third World people as part of the progressive movement.

Citing that unifying campuses together is "no easy task," Houn advised all Asian clubs to become friends and to keep in contact in order to strengthen the organization.

Looking forward, Brown University freshman Heidi Kim

said current Asian student organizations should look back "to understand how hard their predecessors worked and to realize its responsibility to continue clarifying the Asian culture."

Kim said, "It's great to be inspired but that inspiration has to be used constructively... we all have so much to share."

She pointed out the importance of communicating, "We needed student speakers but instead of bringing anyone in, we should or ought to have the resources for student speakers."

Following the keynote speeches, a presentation of the Japanese reparation and redress proceedings ensued with a videotape of the Los Angeles hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and a speech by Sasha Hohri, co-chairperson of the East Coast Japanese Americans for Redress.

Hohri said the Japanese people who were interned were submissive because they felt they had to prove their loyalty to the United States.

She said guilt feelings were

imposed upon them, families were separated, and they were treated like second-class citizens.

Hohri said these facts are intangible and the redress committee is seeking monetary compensation and a dispersal of education on the Japanese internment camps.

Representatives from the mid-west and west coast ECASU networks spoke next on their organization's progress and future plans.

After lunch, the conference broke into two sessions of two workshops each. The first session consisted of a workshop on "Asian Identity" and "Organizing Asian Students" while the second session conducted workshops on "Admissions and Financial Aid" and "The Community and Us."

The workshops provided the participants with an opportunity to analyze the problems facing Asians today. The identity workshop created situations of verbal slander and stereotypes then asked its participants to express their opinions.

The organizing workshop discussed methods for strengthening Asian clubs on campus—how to bring different cliques together, the barrier between American and foreign-born, and how to sponsor successful activities.

The second session had a discussion on the declining percentage of Asian-American applicants at colleges and universities and the pending cuts in federal financial aid. The fourth workshop focused on the importance of a central community like Boston's Chinatown: its impact on student volunteers, community organizations, and cultural retention.

Concluding statements were made and cooperativeness was emphasized.

As Asian students "rising to the challenge," the emcees said, "We must help each other in order to learn about each other. We may not agree on ideas but it is important to understand them because it shows we are thinking."

AALDEF Denounces Recent Arrests Of Undocumented Alien

The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) of New York recently denounced the federal government's dragnet arrests of undocumented alien workers as "a racist and totally ineffective measure" to curb high unemployment rates and illegal immigration.

During the last week of April, according to the AALDEF, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) had been raiding workplaces across the country to oust undocumented aliens from "high-paying quality jobs" that unemployed legal residents might take. Since the INS job sweep began, almost 3,500 persons, mostly of Hispanic origin, have been arrested in nine cities throughout the country, and there have been charges by New York City's Chinatown residents of INS harassment, AALDEF reported.

Arthur Soong, president of AALDEF, stated, "These immigration raids have had a chilling effect on the Chinatown community. Many Chinese—both legal and illegal immigrants—are staying home from work because of the fear that

INS will arrest and deport them." He characterized the raids as "a staged media event which will merely promote the misconception that undocumented aliens are responsible for high unemployment of American workers." The INS campaign, Soong added, fosters anti-alien sentiments, especially toward Asians and other minorities, and attempt to divert public attention from government policies that have failed to reduce unemployment.

AALDEF Staff Attorney Margaret Fung commented that under current law, the INS may enter workplaces with search warrants, even if there is no individualized description of specific persons believed to be working there illegally. However, she emphasized that immigration agents generally may not go into workplaces without a search warrant. If individuals are approached by INS agents, Fung advised that they may remain silent. It is then important for individuals to consult with an attorney before speaking to INS agents or showing their passports and other documents.

The AALDEF, a non-profit organization which provides legal representation in selected areas, compiled the following list of alien rights with regard to interrogations, searches and arrests by the INS.

On the Street:

- If an INS agent stops you on the street and asks you questions, you have a legal right to remain silent.
- If the INS agent has probable cause to believe you are here illegally, he or she may arrest you.
- If you have a green card, you are legally required to produce it if an INS agent asks to see it.

- If you do not possess a green card or other immigration documents permitting you to remain legally in the United States, you should not show any papers to the INS agent.

In the Workplace:

- INS agents may not come into private areas of your workplace unless they have a warrant signed by a judicial officer or the employer's permission.
- Your employer may refuse to allow INS agents to enter the workplace if they do not produce such a warrant.
- The warrant to search a workplace need not name or describe specific individuals as undocumented aliens in

order to be valid.

If You Are Arrested:

- You should contact a lawyer immediately. INS is required to give you a list of legal services offices and organizations that provide free representation.
- You should not speak to INS agents until your lawyer can be present.
- You may not be deported from the United States without first having a hearing before an immigration judge.
- If you are detained in jail after the arrest, you have a right to be released on bail until the deportation hearing takes place.

Linda Ning Elected To Third Term As CACA President

New officers for the Chinese American Civic Association, Inc. (CACA) Board of Directors were elected in May and announced recently by president Linda Ning, who was voted into a third term as head of the 12-year-old social service agency.

Ning, a budget administrator at MITRE in Bedford, has actively worked in the Boston Chinatown community over the past ten years. A past vice president of CACA, Ning hopes to take the organization into the next fiscal year with continued strong programs despite considerable federal cutbacks in program funding.

Re-elected vice president was May Chin, director of nursing ambulatory services at Children's Hospital. Re-elected treasurer was George Schlichte, a technical consultant at Blue Cross/Blue Shield and a member of the South Cove Nursing Home, Inc.

Also re-elected to a second term as recording secretary was Deanna Szeto, a pharmacist at Children's Hospital. Mary Chin, a director of social services at Lynn Union Hospital, was re-elected a director of the board and will chair the Multi-Service Center Committee of CACA.

Valerie Wong, a Boston public school teacher and Chinatown resident, was elected a director of the CACA board and will head up the CACA Adult Education Committee.

Vincent Woo, an accountant with Price Waterhouse, was elected to his second term as director and will continue to chair the Finance Committee of CACA. Woo also has served as a SAMPAN liaison board member and is currently working on the Dragon Boat Festival activities.

Dolly Lo, an attorney with Ropes & Gray, was elected a board director.

Three new board directors were announced. Pearl Harm is a licensed social worker and a member of the recently-organized Asian American Professionals in Human Services. Elaine Choi, M.D., is a staff physician at the New England Medical Center and assistant professor of Medicine of Community Health and Pediatrics at Tufts. Choi is also a past staff physician of the South Cove Community Health Center. Julie King, who will serve as membership secretary of CACA, is a teacher in the Boston public school system.

NAATA Seeks Completed Asian American Film, Video And Radio Works For Public Broadcast Series

The National Asian American Telecommunication Association (NAATA) is seeking Asian American film, video and radio material.

As a public non-profit organization, NAATA has received a grant from the Corporation of Public Broadcasting to establish an Asian American Program Consortium. The purpose of the consortium is to provide a vehicle by which Asian American radio and video/film productions can be acquired, packaged and distributed on the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) and other communication

systems.

NAATA is in the process of putting together a television and radio series to be aired on PBS by early next year and is interested in screening completed works from Asian American producers as well as works on and about the Asian and Asian American experience. NAATA's principal interest is to select works of high program and technical quality that will be of interest to both Asian Americans and the general public, noted James Yee, national coordinator of NAATA.

NAATA is additionally inter-

ested in learning what Asian American works have been

done or is in the process of production for possible future series.

NAATA is composed of Asian Americans from the media, educational, commercial, public and community sectors. The purpose of NAATA is to create vehicles for the production, distribution and exhibition of programs the Asian American communities and to the general public; to advocate the broadcasting and distribution of these Asian programs which are of equal value and interest to the general audience; and to encourage, advise, assist and serve as a resource to Asian people regarding public and commercial telecommunications.

The deadline for submission of material for screening is July 9, 1982. All works are to be sent to: NAATA Program Consortium, c/o Center for Education Telecommunications, Fort Madison, Building D, Room 230, San Francisco, CA 94123.

For specific information about the guidelines for the submission, review, acquisition, broadcasting rights, technical criteria and promotion of material, call the national office in Cambridge at (617) 547-6641 before June 16 and in San Francisco at (415) 222-2421 after June 16.

Grants Available For Projects Which Link Humanities With Current Social Issues

The Massachusetts Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy distributes \$325,000 annually to help support projects which relate the humanities to current concerns of Massachusetts citizens.

Eligible projects are usually proposed and directed by representatives of existing community organizations and by academic humanists from Massachusetts colleges. Projects must bring to the out-of-school adult public an understanding of contemporary social concerns through the content and approaches of the humanities, for example, philosophy, history, literature and law. Humanists must be centrally involved and funds must be matched but can

be in kind.

Mini-grants of \$2000 and large grants of \$2000 to \$25,000 are awarded. To apply, a letter of request of 250 to 750 words must be submitted for mini-grants, and a brief proposal under 15 pages for large grants. The deadlines for proposals are the first of March, May, September and December. Drafts to be read and evaluated by staff must be submitted 30 days before each proposal deadline.

For more information, contact the Massachusetts Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy, 237 Whitmore Administration Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; telephone: (413) 545-1936.

AARW Program Will Help Us Remember Our Roots In History

Editorial

The Asian American Resource Workshop—and its hardworking core of volunteers led by Program Director Peter Kiang—is to be congratulated for putting together an ambitious program examining the 100th anniversary of the First Chinese Exclusion Act.

Besides a varied program of Asian folksongs, dance, music and poetry reading held at the Quincy School on May 9, the AARW put together an informative exhibit and slideshow, "Pioneers and Paper-Sons," detailing the history of Chinese immigration and exclusion in the United States.

Additionally, the AARW compiled a 36-page booklet which documents in writing, in both Chinese and English, a brief but comprehensive and well-written history of Asians in the United States.

The significance of the slideshow, exhibit and booklet, as well as the series of historical articles written and published in the SAMPAN, is the documentation now available not only for members of the Boston Chinatown community, but also for others, for future readers and future generations, for educating others and having available a compilation of recorded information to be used and referred to.

Little in American history books make reference to the experience of Asians, and particularly Chinese, in this country. Little is understood about the heavy-handed legalized discrimination applied to Asian immigrants, discrimination affecting the Asian American community and its psychic ability to survive.

Is there still shame or fear in the hearts and minds of "Paper-Sons," and do the children and grandchildren of Paper Sons understand why one bears a "paper name"? Do we comprehend the significance of history as it affects our lives today? Chinatowns were not created as quaint ethnic neighborhoods, but served as havens of security and comfort. Can we therefore better appreciate why our parents extolled the virtues of conservatism and acceptance?

To understand the past is to begin to understand the present and be better prepared to shape the future. Where are we without the lessons of the past?

Especially we Chinese, so much of us is tied to our history, and the thousands of years behind us.

To understand our history as Chinese in this country, is as important, if not more important, than to understand the past of our ancestors.

The Asian American Resource Workshop is to be thanked for giving to us some of that past. Our Roots in History.

Funding for the AARW-sponsored and -developed program commemorating the 100th anniversary of the First Chinese Exclusion Act came from the Mass. Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy. They, too, must be congratulated for selecting such a fine project, and for their vision in selecting this opportunity to increase and broaden people's understanding of 100 years of legalized exclusion.

For more information on the Asian American Resource Workshop, write to Program Director Peter Kiang at 27 Beach Street, Boston, MA 02111. The nonprofit community arts and educational organization is four years old.



Clockwise: Teddy and Alex Wan of the Sojourners, Singer-songwriter Siu Wai Anderson, Asian American Resource Workshop's Folksinging Group, Cambodian Community Dance Troupe, MIT Chinese Music Ensemble, Kyoko Arakawa, Sumi Scott and Stephen Hiroshi Murphy, and Peter Kiang and Joyce Chan.



YEAR OF THE DRAGON by Robert Daley. Published by Simon-Schuster Co. \$14.95.

By Henry Jung

Robert Daley, author of *Prince of the City* (1979), which became a major motion picture, has come out with a new book, *Year of the Dragon* (1981).

Essentially it is a story of a 46-year-old white New York City police captain named Arthur Powers, a straight-talking, tough, street-oriented cop who is unpopular with his superiors because of his extreme distaste for departmental politics.

After managing to narrowly escape death by bullets and shotgun pellets in a Chinatown restaurant, Powers accepts the difficult assignment of controlling youth gangs in Chinatown's 5th precinct. His initial focus on the youth gangs eventually turns to the investigation of adult gangsters ("Chinese Mafia") which he sees as manipulating the youngsters. His prime target is a Mr. Jimmy Koy, the so-called "Mayor of Chinatown" who is a former police sergeant from Hong Kong and who is now an influential multi-millionaire heavily involved in gambling, prostitution, drug-dealing and other "racketeering" activities.

Throughout this one-man crusade against organized crime in Chinatown, Powers who is a happily-married husband and father becomes involved with a strong-willed, highly-successful TV newswoman named Carol Cone.

This 507-page novel is full of fragments of Chinese American history, culture and criminal activities. But unfortunately it is heavily marred by too many "oriental" homilies and superficialities. In many ways the book is an updated 1980's version of the pulp action "tong war" thrillers of the 1920's and 30's—though the "oriental" characters are treated in a more sensitive manner by Daley than by the old-time authors.

However, this is not the only major problems with Daley's book. Though he makes it clear that these Chinese gangster-businessmen operate their heroin trade worldwide—from Hong Kong

and Southeast Asia to Western Europe and the United States, he fails to mention American complicity in all of this. Though the book explicitly comments on the role of Chiang Kai-Shek's defeated and U.S.-supported Nationalist Army in the continuous development of the heroin trade in Southeast Asia, especially in the Golden Triangle area of Burma, Laos and Thailand, Daley fails to detail the role of the U.S. in supporting this trade, for example the use of the Central Intelligence Agency's Air America planes in transporting the raw opium in order to recruit and support "anti-Communist" forces in that part of Asia. This oversight on Daley's part may have been accidental...or intentional.

Yet according to *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia* by Alfred McCoy, et al, it would appear that to the:

"...average American who witnesses the daily horrors of the narcotics traffic at the street level, it must seem inconceivable that his government could be in any way implicated in the international narcotics traffic. The media have tended to reinforce this outlook by depicting the international heroin traffic as a medieval morality play: the traffickers are portrayed as the basest criminals, continually on the run from the minions of law and order; and American diplomats and law enforcement personnel are depicted as modern-day knights-errant staunchly committed to the total, immediate eradication of heroin trafficking. Unfortunately, the characters in this drama cannot be so easily stereotyped. American diplomats and secret agents have been involved

in the narcotics traffic at three levels:

(1) coincidental complicity by allying with groups actively engaged in the drug traffic;
(2) abetting the traffic by covering up for known heroin traffickers and condoning their involvement;
(3) and active engagement in the transportation of opium and heroin. It is ironic, to say the least, that America's heroin plague is of its own making."

In this connection, Daley does make a strong attempt to display the destructive power and appeal of gangsterism and heroin-addiction for Chinese youth in America, but unfortunately he stumbles over an abundance of overwrought sentimentalism, implausible situations and "oriental" pieties in his Chinese characters.

Nonetheless, Daley does touch upon a very interesting topic for all Chinese Americans: the fascination of the general public for the gangster "hero" (or rather anti-hero). Drawing from both Western and Chinese cultural sources, Daley hints at the immense appeal of the "outlaw" figure in both literature and the mass media. We Chinese Americans can see this in America, all the way from the tales of Robin Hood and his Merry Men and the cowboy desperadoes of the Old West to the popular gangster films of the 1930's and the "Godfather" fad of the 1970's.

To explain this powerful almost mythological perspective from a merely economical framework is mechanistic and inadequate. And for Chinese American youth it is even more problematic.

Given the racial stereotypes endured by Chinese men in America, the complex Chinese gangster motif offers an engaging role model. As an "outlaw" beyond the law and the white-dominated legal system, he operates in defiance of the white-controlled political and economical establishment and its Judaic-Christian order of morality. While at the same time he is exposing the hypocrisy, graft and corruption of these officials. Here the Chinese gangster-figure transcends the popular images of docile waiters, quiet laundrymen and inoffensive engineering students. Infused with a volatile aura of extreme violence, cunning and sexual prowess, the gangster-figure provides the sense of "yellow machismo" and worldly sophistication to working-class Chinese males not available in the white-dominated culture. We can see this in the Hong Kong martial arts (kung-fu) films regularly. Though the righteous here is a good fighter and "pure-hearted," he is often a virgin who is more into the arts of close combat than the arts of the boudoir. The chief villain seldom sublimates or suppresses his sexual needs (often maintaining a small harem), yet at the same time he displays formidable fighting skills. (What is a good hero without a good villain?) However, in real life (rather than the perversity of "reel life") a tough kung-fu man who is still a virgin or who has no sexual interest in women is considered rather strange.

Thus as with the Italian Mafia or with black pimps, the Chinese gangster-figure offers an ambivalent model for youth that is not to be easily dismissed. Oppressed by official hypocrisy, racism and class stratification, gangsterism appears to be offering a way out...and up. Not just for material gain, but also for self-esteem and group approval. The motives are not just economical, but are also psycho-cultural.

As far as Daley's novel is concerned, for several evenings of light reading it may be worthwhile, but for a real serious treatment of New York's Chinatown power elite, infrastructure and sub-culture, *Chinatown, NY: Labor and Politics, 1930-1950* by Dr. Peter Kwong (Monthly Review Press, 1979) is highly recommended.

An Updated Version Of The Pulp Action Tong War Thrillers

A Review Of 'Year Of The Dragon'

師醫牙光錦李

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Advanced Electronics Subsidiary Unveils Its New Impact Printer

Advanced Electronics, Inc., the only Chinese-owned and operated high technology firm in the Boston Chinatown area, announced recently that its subsidiary, Data Impact Printer, Inc. (DIP) will introduce a new printer, the DIP-92, a totally modular and dual mode impact printer.

The unit, which will retail for \$695 (with considerably lower prices if purchased in quantities of 100 units), is unique in the industry, according to the com-

pany's press release, because of the modular feature which allows the user to specify and purchase only those features needed by the user. The dual mode will enable the printer to do data processing printing at a higher speed, as well as correspondence printing for letter quality. This is the sixth impact printer introduced by the company.

Data Impact Printer, Inc. introduced its new product line at the 1982 National Computer

Conference last week in Houston, Texas. It is also being shown at the Comdex Spring Computer Industry Conference in Atlantic City, N.J. at the end of the month.

Advanced Electronics and its subsidiary Data Impact Printer is one of the largest Chinese manufacturing employers of unskilled and moderately-skilled workers in the area with 170 employees. Its employee work force is approximately 95% Asian. The company provides English language training and inhouse career promotion for employees.

Within the computer industry, now one of the most competitive and fastest growing industries, a small company like Advanced Electronics needs to retain its competitive edge by introducing products meeting new needs.

Data Impact Printer's new product is compatible with or interfaces with the Digital Equipment data terminal and most personal computers, such as the Apple and Radio Shack models. Over the past two years, the company has placed most of its resources and emphasis in research and development and is now gearing up in production. One company official said that Advanced Electronics and its subsidiary, Data Impact Printer, hope to double sales in the next year.

The market prices for printers vary widely within the industry, but the Chinese firm has stayed within the lower end of the range in costs, producing printers ranging in price from \$45 to \$895. Advanced Electronics ships its products to India, Europe and Hong Kong. Most of its sales is in the OEM market (Original Equipment Manufacturer), the wholesale end of the business, rather than retail.

Stanley Chao is president of Advanced Electronics, which is located at 745 Atlantic Avenue in Boston Chinatown, in what is called the Leather District.



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By Fred Wei-han Houn

Genny Lim's "Paper Angels" had its first East Coast run at the New Federal Theatre in New York's Lower East Side from March 18 to April 3. With its premiere two years ago by the Asian American Theatre Workshop in San Francisco, "Paper Angels" is an important addition to a burgeoning Asian American theatre. As a docu-drama about the suffering, hopes and lives of Chinese immigrants in 1915, "Paper Angels" is powerful realist theatre.

From 1910 to 1940, Angel Island was a detention station off San Francisco Bay for Chinese immigrants. Because of the racist Chinese Exclusion Acts, the mass of Chinese laborers were barred entry to the U.S. However, Chinese could enter with certain papers that certified the possessor to be the son of a U.S. citizen. (Most commonly a Chinese who lived in the U.S. prior to the 1882 Exclusion Act and returned to China to raise a family.) To gain entry, many Chinese became "paper sons" by purchasing such papers.

It often took months to years for the papers to be investigated. Detained on Angel Island, thousands of Chinese endured gruelling interrogations. They were virtually prisoners, subject to racist brutalization, persecution and shame. The threat of deportation constantly hung over them.

Lim has written this play from intensive research done by herself and other Chinese American historians of this long suppressed but crucial episode of Chinese American history. Since the Asian Movement of the late 1960's, and the development of Asian American Studies, a truthful account of our history and experience has begun to emerge and to take hold of our consciousness. "Paper Angels" and other cultural works utilize historical sources to present our experience as a rich, complex, dynamic one. This play will inspire and edify.

As Lim explains, "Paper Angels" is a composite of interviews of former detainees—heretofore untold stories of our forebearers. Effectively integrating history and drama, it uncovers the suffering and oppression of the immigrants. "Paper Angels" also captures their dignity and spirit to resist.

The script is strong and clear with usage of English and Cantonese (adding immensely to the poignant realism). The passionate soliloquies and dialogue—some of which are actual excerpts of the lamentful poems carved on the barrack walls—make for a deeply moving play.

Other Chinese American playwrights have described and focused upon the cultural conflicts and divisions between immigrants and Chinese Americans.

A Hell Called Angel Island

A Review Of 'Paper Angels'

Rather than emphasize dichotomy, Lim's work offers a view of continuity and transition of consciousness: the evolution of the Chinese American experience. As each character's story is told, a common experience emerges, establishing a Chinese American reality. The lead character, Chin-gung (Victor Wong), a "longtime Californian", represents the transition of consciousness from Chinese to Chinese American. Chin-gung has lived in America for 40 years and worked on the transcontinental railroad. He went back to China for his wife but is returning to America because his life is now part of this country. Chin-gung is very proud to be Chinese and criticizes Lee (Toshi Toda), the educated scholar-poet, for wearing western clothes and thinking he is superior to the working masses. Chin-gung tells his life experiences to the younger, naive immigrants to help them understand the harsh realities of Gold Mountain. He has given so much of his life, labor and soul to America and wishes only to live out the rest of his days in this land.

But in the end, he is to be deported. Even after working in America for 40 years, being a naturalized citizen, he is denied due process simply on the basis of a medical report. This is the play's most dramatic and tragic moment. The blow is too severe, too hard to face. Chin-gung is driven to suicide.

The message is clear to all Chinese in America: we are all foreigners. Perceived as "aliens," no one is really free from the possibility of deportation. For Chin-gung, America is his home. But America excludes the Chinese (and other Asians). The question of immigration is so much bound up with our national oppression: a history of racist immigration laws, unfair quotas, contract labor, deportation raids, "Paper sons," Angel Island, concentration camps, Exclusion Acts. Our present lives bear out this condition: the false identities, real names kept secret, the constant fear and insecurity of being "found," the racist stereotypes that somehow we speak English well—for foreigners, and so on. The psychological scars run deep.

For the men characters, the character development is good. Their development presents the struggle of changing outlooks: the forging of a Chinese American sensibility. They first come with big dreams of Gold Mountain and returning rich to China. But the experience in America remolds their lives and ideas as their destiny becomes part of America.

Each character represents a phase of this transition. Lee, the scholar, is the most recent arrival and the most naive. He carries airs of superiority of the educated Chinese elite. He is shocked and dismayed at the treatment he and other Chinese receive at Angel Island. His anger is of confusion.

Fong (Henry Yuk) is the accommodationist—a particular response to the powerlessness of Chinese in America. At first, he is opposed to protest, afraid of drawing attention. He believes that if the Chinese conform, they will be accepted. But he is bitterly made to swallow his words when the racist guards brutally beat him.

Lum (William Hao) has become cynical and bitter. He hates the "white devil" passionately. He wants to escape and will kill to do so. To him, America is hell.

Though they come from different backgrounds, with different attitudes, they are forced to recognize their common condition, and to organize and support one another. They assist Lum's escape, riot for better conditions, pass the time telling stories and singing. The fact of their nationality alone is the basis of their oppression, and this bonds them together.

These are real, believable characters. They possess, to varying degrees, feudal attitudes and values: superstitions, fatalism, filial obedience, regional prejudices, fears. They are raucous, cursing the "white devil," having a strong spirit and dignity. Under the scrutiny of the authorities, they have organized an underground system of delivering crib notes to prepare for the interrogations.

The individual stories alternate between the men and women detainees. The women characters are less developed. This could be excused, in part, because historically the women detainees were far fewer in number and tended to be less organized and assertive than the men. But most of the women are only given forlorn portrayals.

The role of young Ku-ling (Kitty Chen) has the most potential. Ku-ling is seeking her personal liberty. She refuses to accept the traditional destiny of women in feudal China: feet binding, arranged marriages, subservience to a husband, the poverty of a peasant life. Ku-ling clashes with another Chinese woman detainee, the old Chin-moo (Lilah Kan). They come to blows—symbolizing the violent clash between the old, feudal traditions and the new, changing ways and attitudes. An emotionally intense

and jarring scene is the flashback of Ku-ling being raped by a white sailor on the ship to America. All the while, Lee witnesses this violent degradation of a Chinese woman. He fails to defend her from fear for what the whites would do to him if he interfered. His monologue is a tormented confession of self-hatred, guilt and shame ("She looked at me as if I did it.") Fear of the "white devil" has raped him of his Chinese manhood.

In America, many young Chinese girls were forced into prostitution. A missionary rescues Ku-ling from this fate. The missionary proceeds to rename her "Ruth" and make her a servant of Christ. Ku-ling's life is still no more her own.

While the script is very strong, much of the acting did not meet it. Victor Wong's performance as Chin-gung is outstanding. His ability with Cantonese particularly contributes a true-to-life, earthy vibrancy to this role. Kitty Chen also gives a convincing and moving performance. The rest of the cast is fair, hindered by a lack of sufficient depth of interpretation. "Paper Angels" and other period works of Asian American history are a serious challenge for Asian American actors.

Asian American actors must become intimately familiar with the lives of their characters to sensitively reflect the cultural mannerisms, emotional responses and psychology of the immigrant workers. Effective acting will offer deeper insights and understanding of our lives as Chinese Americans. It will evoke the truth and move us to greater awareness and appreciation of our identity and heritage.

John Lone's directing could have better developed the performance. His musical direction was weak with an incongruous excerpt from Dvorak.

Karen Schulz's creative set design puts the audience inside the cell barracks. The stage is designed like a cage: a maze of bars. The harsh belch of an alarm and narrow beams of lighting add nice touches to the mood.

During the play, poet Lee inscribes the Chinese characters to a poem on the barrack floors. These poems are the collective expression of sorrow and pain. They are akin to a blues of Chinese America. Lamentful; yet, these poems reflect a view towards posterity, carved as a reminder for future generations: a belief that there will be other generations of Chinese Americans. The will to write is in essence a determination to never let this experience be forgotten. Indeed, these poems are our early traditions of Chinese American culture and literature. Genny Lim's "Paper Angels" is a fitting tribute to this collective memory, an admonition to present-day legislation against Asian immigration, and a reminder to how far we have come and how far we need to continue to struggle.

Two-part TV Variety Special 'Made In Taiwan' To Air In June

"Made in Taiwan: Television from the Republic of China," a two-hour, two-part family entertainment variety special drawn from thousands of hours of programming from three commercial networks, will be broadcast on successive Sundays, June 13 and 20, at 7 p.m. on Channel 44.

"This miniseries once again proves that fun is fun in any language, and that good comedy, music, dance and circus is universal in its appeal," according to Fred Flaxman, executive producer.

Host of the programs is Hu Yin Mong, one of Taiwan's brightest film and television stars and a former New York model, who provides the background and narration for each segment in English.

"The programs represent highlights from outstanding productions broadcast in Taiwan, selected with an eye toward the entertainment preferences of American audiences," Flaxman said.

Some 96 per cent of the television programs broadcast in the Republic of China are made in Taiwan, which is served by three commercial networks offering a choice of news, sports, variety and dramatic shows, soap opera, ballet, opera, nature and science.

"Taiwan television has the same state-of-the-art TV equipment we have in the U.S., and they really know how to use it," he said. "The performances are polished, excellently directed



Hu Yin Mong, host of the new PBS entertainment special, "Made in Taiwan: Television from the Republic of China," models the latest in early dynasty throne-wear during her commentary on old and new fashions.

and photographed."

The first hour of the program features a segment with the universally acclaimed Chinese National Acrobatic Group; a

folklore song and dance special stylizing the picking of tea leaves and brewing a drink of love; "The Tale of the White Snake," performed by the

Cloud Gate Ballet Theatre; a modern variety show with Ten Li Chung, Taiwan's most popular singing star; and several commercials—just as they were produced and aired in Taiwan.

The second hour opens with a comedy episode on the difficulties of a young actress playing (and re-playing) her role for a demanding and unsympathetic director; historic costumes from Taiwan's Central Movie Studio's collection; a contemporary fashion show featuring the latest from Taiwan's designers; a brief segment on Chinese art from the National Palace Mu-

seum; an acrobatic segment from a Chinese opera performance; an excerpt from a performance of Chinese classical music; and an award-winning documentary providing rare insight into the mini-world of the insect society.

Host Hu Yin Mong, at 28 a veteran of more than 40 films and eight years of television in Taiwan, provides the narration and commentary from locations throughout her native country, mingling her explanations of the videotaped segments with information and anecdotes about Taiwan and its people.

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The History And Forces Behind Domestic Violence

By Cindie Hsieh

Domestic violence has recently come to the public's attention as a societal problem. Spouse abuse has existed for many centuries in this country dating back to the settlers. In many states laws which sanctioned wife beating existed in writing as late as the mid-1970's. In Massachusetts a woman is now guaranteed by law legal action against her husband or lover if abuse does take place. This the the first article of a three-part series on the issue of domestic violence. This month we will discuss the history. Next month we will look at some societal values which influence attitudes towards this issue and the men and women involved in domestic violence. The third article will focus on the Chinese community.

* * * * *

Many anthropologists believe that in primitive society humans were a very promiscuous group. Lineage had to be traced through the woman for she was the only parent that was sure that a child belonged to her. Some historians interpret this matrilineal society as being much more egalitarian and more beneficial for the woman. The transition to a pairing marriage brought an end to the matrilineal society. There are conflicting reasons for this transition which is beyond the scope of this article. Susan Brownmiller in her book *Against Our Will* writes "female fear of an open season on rape and not a natural inclination toward subjugation of woman by man, the most important key to her historic dependence, her domestication by protective mating." Whatever the reason the woman has certainly given up a lot in order to be protected.

Monogamy for the new society meant a woman was expected to maintain her fidelity and chastity while her mate could do as he pleased. This double standard has been carried across the centuries to the present where in certain countries, Japan, for example, the virginal bride is still highly valued while a virginal bridegroom would bring smirks from society. The oppressive practices of bride capture and bride price still exist in Africa to this day. In the era of kings and serfs, a knight would capture and rape a woman to stake claim over her body, giving him the right to wed her. Bride prices are still made among many tribes in Africa where women are sold to become the sole

possession of a man. The English word "family" comes from the Roman word, *familia*, which signifies totality of slaves belonging to an individual. Throughout history women have been isolated within their own homes, sometimes forcibly. In Asia, they were confined to certain parts of the house and guarded by eunuchs, while the Greeks had bloodhounds to keep away adulterers. An Athenian woman of rank had to be accompanied by a female slave wherever she went. Arab women were allowed to leave their house but donned heavy opaque veils and full-length skirts when they did. If the religious police saw an Arabian woman with her ankles showing, he had the right to cane her in the street. Sixteenth century mores of the Russians also dictated that a woman stay in her house. Only dishonorable women lived away from their parents before marriage. Traditionally, in India the sexes ate separately, men always being first served so that in times of famine, women and children suffered from malnutrition and starvation. Certainly the western portion of the world fared no better. During the middle ages European squires and noblemen beat their wives along with their slaves, this example being followed enthusiastically by their serfs.

Not all women took this type of treatment quietly, but those who did cry out for help soon found obstacles which sent them back home. The separation of Church and State was a fairly recent phenomenon so that religion had considerable influence over the laws and attitudes of law-makers. Christian women who sought help and sympathy from their clergymen found themselves admonished for not being good wives. Priests advised women to return home and try to become more devoted, more obedient and more subservient to their husbands, this would end the beatings. Judeo-Christian doctrine espouses the inferiority of women, Eve being the second human formed and the first to be tempted by evil. In the Old Testament, provisions were made for men to bring their women to "justice" if they suspect infidelity. The "trial of jealousy" made the woman accused drink a mixture of barley meal, holy water and dust from the floor of the tabernacle. If she was unfaithful she would suffer from the mixture, and if she was faithful then she'd become pregnant. It is confusing as to what this could have possibly proved

except that it served to make women suffer. In a medieval theological manual the following was written, a man could "castigate his wife and beat her for correction." The church in Russia issued a "household ordinance" in the sixteenth century which told how and when a man could beat his wife. Under Ivan the Terrible, violence was a common event and a husband could kill his wife and slaves for disciplinary purposes. Half a century later, Russian women began to fight back. They killed their husbands in revenge for all the pain they had experienced. Although there weren't any laws against wife beating and killing, there were for husband abuse. Punishment for killing one's husband consisted of being buried alive with only the head above the ground. Guards were posted to keep possible rescuers away until one had died, which usually took a few days. Other religions separated men and women while they worshipped their God. Orthodox Jewish women still must hide behind a partition in the back of the Synagogue when they go with their husbands.

When the new settlers came to the new land they brought with them laws which were based on the old English common-law doctrine. Women proved to be invaluable to the new settlements and slowly the laws were modified to allow a husband "the right to whip his wife, provided he use a switch no bigger than his thumb." In 1824, Mississippi curbed that law to state a man could give "moderate chastisement in cases of emergency." Sixty years later the courts in this state overruled that law.

The North Carolina Supreme Court ruled that "the husband has no right to chastize his wife under any circumstances." This heartening statement was negated when they continued on to say, "if no permanent injury has been inflicted nor malice, cruelty nor dangerous violence shown by husband, it is better to draw the curtain, shut out the public gaze, and leave the parties to forget and forgive." This set a precedent for future court dealings with domestic violence cases. By 1890, North Carolina also eliminated the last restriction for wife beating, but as case histories show, what the law is and what is practiced is quite different. In 1975, the United States courts allowed women to bring criminal action against their husbands, but to file and eventually bring a case to the courts proves an extremely difficult task. Both religious and legal sanctions of wife beating have rein-

forced social attitudes that men are allowed and should hit their spouses from time to time. Until fairly recently wife beatings were considered something that only the lower class did, and certainly something which was on the decline as the American family became lauded as the support and foundation of our modern society.

In 1974, Dr. Suzanne Steinmetz and Murray Straus conducted the first spouse abuse study, in New Castle County, Delaware. Using a random sample of the population, we can extrapolate this small population to that of the United States. The 1976 census reported that there were 47.5 million married couples in the U.S., using Steinmetz's 10% figure this would mean 4.7 million women are badly beaten in the U.S. yearly. These figures reflect legally married couples and do not take into consideration couples who live together. Another study made by Dr. Richard Gelles of the University of Rhode Island showed an even higher percentage of violence in the home. His study consisted of 80 families, 40 of which were recommended to him by the police as possible violent families because of their violent histories. The other 40 were considered a control group and the individuals in these families had no previous exposure to family violence before marriage. The results were 44 families or 55% engaged in violent assault, 21% claimed that the women were beaten regularly with frequencies ranging from daily beatings to six times a year. The surprising part of this study was the behavior of the control group. Half reported spouse abuse. Again using the census population count there would be 15 million battered wives in the U.S. Judges and attorneys working with domestic relations have estimated that up to 50% of the married women in the U.S. are physically abused. Actual figures are extremely hard to find since a lot of women do not report the beatings and when they do, the police makes a report under non-specific categories such as assault and battery, or family disturbance calls.

Although domestic disturbance calls make up a majority of the police calls, until very recently there were no formalized training programs in existence for the police. There are some records from a few community's police force which shed some light on the magnitude of this problem. In

Continued on page 9

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★ Domestic Violence

Continued from page 8

Salt Lake City, Utah, the police estimated 1125 domestic violence cases. Assaults between women and men make up 11% of all aggravated assaults calls in St. Louis and 52% in Detroit. New York state courts handled more than 17,000 offense cases per year. The Citizens Dispute Settlement group in Dade County, Florida handles 1,000 cases each year.

Many people still believe that wife beating is confined to the lower class, less educated people. Washington D.C.'s Citizen's Complaint Center recorded that

they receive between 5,500 to 7,200 assaults calls in any given year. The argument that D.C. contains the slums and ghettos of the lower class can be made but just a few miles away in Montgomery County, Maryland which is one of the richest suburbs in the nation, police responded to 4,225 cases of "family trouble" each year. These statistics have been repeated in other wealthy counties so that this myth is being quickly removed.

A Harris Poll taken for the National Commission on causes and prevention of violence found that one-fifth of all Americans, including women, approved of slapping a spouse on occasion. A study at Michigan State dramatically shows where

the public stands on this issue. A series of fights were staged in the streets with a man beating a man, a woman beating another woman, and a man beating a woman. Men rushed to the aid of the man being beaten and some helped the woman in the second fight. However, not one male bystander interfered in the last situation. This brings back frightful memories of Kitty Genovese. She was a young woman who was beaten and stabbed to death in New York City a few years ago. Thirty eight people heard her as she tried to get help and escape from her murderer, but none of them did anything. Many of these people later said that they thought the man was her husband, this was suppose to be an acceptable excuse.

The consensus thus far in this society has been to accept wife beating or to totally ignore it — for the women involved, this proved to be a hindrance when they tried to leave. What type of woman finds herself in this position? What type stays in the abusive situation?

We have found nationally and also locally that the battered wife has come from all parts of our society. She has no specific personality trait which would isolate her from other women, and her family background may not have any bearing on whether she will be abused, although it is a good warning sign at times.

Major reasons for a woman who finds herself in an abusive situation to stay revolve around her attitude, her family's attitude, friend's and that of her immediate society. One big reason a woman would stay in an abusive situation can be traced to her background, there may have been violence in the parent's house. Violent homes are terrifying places for children to grow up and they may never learn any other way to deal with people. Role models for children are very important and abusive parents teach their children that physical violence is a normal way of life. Dr. Steinmetz found in her study that 66% of the women who saw their parents exchange blows were later beaten wives.

The woman's friends and close relatives may be beaten; this is another case where violence may be considered the normal way things are settled in the home. Ironically, at shelters we find that's how some of the women end up at our door. One woman's husband told her a story of how his friend's wife who was abused left and stayed at "some shelter" in town — the two women eventually worked themselves to the shelter and out to their own apartments. Another woman's sister who also was abused told her to leave and seek help. Other major questions which can be asked are: Does her social circle expect the man to "discipline" his wife? Does the husband feel that he's got the right to beat her? Is divorce unacceptable either socially or religiously? Has "sticking it out" been made into a virtue, and what is the level of marital violence in the community?

A number of the women who came to shelters stayed in their situations for many years — some up to 20 years of marriage. Why didn't they leave earlier? Women

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★ Domestic Violence

Continued from page 9

coming from a battering situation often-times have very poor self-images. Husbands do not confine themselves to physical abuse, but use verbal abuse as well. A woman who for years has been constantly told that she's stupid, ugly and incompetent may grow to believe it. Another reason to stay is the belief women have that their husbands will change, they will no longer drink or be violent. Women for all their lives have been taught to be the ones to help . . . tragically for these women, their loving, caring and devotion did not help.

For those women who have an attitudinal change and decide to leave, other hindrances are abundant. Most of the women do not hold steady jobs, they have been housewives all their lives and economics play a big part in their decision. How could she leave with no money; if her husband gives her money for groceries and household expenses he will be careful of how much she gets. People who work with domestic disturbance situations feel that for a middle-class woman to give up her economic situation is very hard — she may feel "lowered" when she finds she has to apply for public assistance. If she has children the situation gets bleaker — she already has doubts on whether she could possibly survive on her own, but to expose a child to the economic hardships may be too much for her to handle. Some women believe that kids need male influence and this is another reason why she'll stay.

Other big factors are fear, shame, guilt, feelings of being trapped. Any angry husband is a frightening sight, but for women who are familiar with beatings, fear of reprisal is a big reason to stay. She knows she'll get beaten if she remains in the house, but the alternative may be something much worse. Men have searched for their wives when they leave. Some with shotguns, some use their children to force a woman to return. Studies have found that women have greater guilt feelings about the beatings than the men. They may believe it was something they did to provoke the attack. One battered woman put it this way. "When I came to, I wanted to die, the guilt

and depression were so bad. Your whole sense of worth is tied up with being a successful wife and having a happy marriage. If your husband beats you, the marriage is a failure and you're a failure." Prosecutors, police, counselors and judges all play on this part of the woman's feelings — they will insinuate that she was not dependent enough, subservient enough, too subservient, not obedient enough, should not have fought back, she didn't fight back to teach him a lesson, anything to get her to go back and try it again. All these pressures exerted from family, friends, and authority figures in this country speaks to the great strength of women who have begun to question and demand for their rights.

* * * * *

Not much research has been done with the men of these families. Understandably, a great number do not want to talk about their role in a battering situation. From those who were willing to explore different alternatives to beating their wives, a few general reasons have been compiled. Another general myth is that the men are mentally ill, people tend to believe they will find the men either mentally retarded, extreme paranoids, schizophrenics, etc. Certainly a number of men are just that, mentally ill. Researchers have found that some violent men are mentally incompetent, and have pathological problems. Most researchers, however, do not believe that this category applies to the majority of wife beaters.

The overuse of alcohol and drugs is another factor in these cases, alcohol being the biggest reason given. From different studies researchers have estimated that 40% to 95% of these cases can be directly linked to alcohol. Richard Gelles estimated in his particular study that 47% of the families abused alcohol. Across the country in places like Washington, D.C., Maine, and Maryland statistics run from 60% to 95%. The controversy begins when the question is asked whether alcohol is the cause of the beatings. Some people believe that men will drink because they want to beat their wives. During the time when he is "out of it," he can disclaim any responsibility to the beatings. Some claim to remember arguing, the first slap and then they blackout. When they wake up, they feel remorseful and guilty that they've beaten their wives.

Social acceptance of alcohol consumption also is something which is too com-

mon. A man who shows how much of a man he is by how much alcohol he can hold may feel the public sanction to return home from the bar and beat his wife for not having dinner ready for him. Since he did not have control over his actions, how could he be blamed for the violence.

Within the households of people who are in violent relationships, there is usually a serious lack of communication from the beginning of the relationship. For those couples who marry young, right from their parent's home, finding that after a few years their partners have changed is frightening. This occurs frequently in relationships between people, but for the violent couple, minor issues are held in and not talked over until they build up to create a blow-up. Beatings occur over minor issues as well as major ones like jealousy. A misplaced pack of cigarettes may be enough to start the tirade. In counseling groups for these couples, therapists try to get the couple to talk out problems without the need to become violent. Blaming partners is not considered a healthy way of arguing for these couples. Rather than say "We're not doing it right" which fixes blame, they are asked to say things like "I feel awful" which is a non-threatening statement of what is going on.

Men are usually under some form of pressure from society, whether it be his job, or machismo, and the men who batter their wives feel that they do not measure up to what society would accept as a man. Since a man's job is used as an indicator for success, men who have low status, low prestige jobs which do not offer them much money will invariably have a low self-image. The educational level for a number of the men are low, family and societal view on this particular part of their life may make them feel like failures. To live in today's society where it is still the man's obligation to be the major breadwinner (although statistics show that this is extremely unlikely, because for the family to live in our economic system the woman has to work also), having his wife provide the money is demeaning for him. To reinforce and reassure himself of his worth he strikes out at his wife. His insecurities make him extremely jealous and this serves as a catalyst for violent arguments. He has also idealized his wife — to a point where she may never be able to measure up to the expectations he has. When she does not he can easily justify and rationalize the beatings to himself. If he

cannot vent the frustrations which come with daily living in a healthy way — he may strike out at his wife. A man is taught not to cry; if he's upset it is socially acceptable for him to put his fist through the wall, only sometimes the wall happens to be his wife.

Changes in life are seen as threatening for these men. Women report being beaten when they are pregnant with the blows aimed for their stomachs. Changing her hair color or having her personality change could be reason to provoke a beating.

Just as with the woman, a lot of the men come from backgrounds where a lot of violence occurred. Battering is a learned behavior which is then reinforced by many factors. It may be the only method a man has learned to solve a personal problem. So many of these men do not see their behavior as the problem and will not seek counseling which they need. To the outside world, they are the calm, rational, nice men whom others may admire.

Battered women describe their husbands as angry, resentful, suspicious, moody and tense. Although they fear the beatings they also describe an aura of helplessness, insecurity and inadequacy surrounding their men which is, sometimes, major reasons a woman will stay home. The desire to nurture their husbands are at times stronger than the fear of being beaten.

Domestic violence can no longer be an acceptable way for couples to relate to one another. The law in Massachusetts is a large step for women. Finally, there exists societal sanctions against battering.

The Abuse Prevention Act provides women with legal recourse against their husbands or lovers. When a woman files this claim, they receive 1) a restraining order, 2) custody of her children, 3) a vacate order if she wants one, 4) money compensation for expenses like medical or legal services caused by the abuse.

A restraining order tells the husband that he is not allowed to hit, push, or otherwise abuse his wife. If a man violates this order, he can be charged with a criminal offense. A vacate order orders him out of the house, regardless of whether he pays for the rent or if he owns the house.

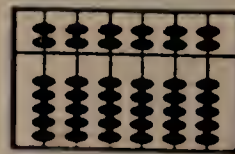
There are workers in South Cove Community Health Center who understand and have had experiences dealing with the courts and police. If a woman needs help with translations, or if she needs support, she can receive both these services at: Health Center located in the Quincy School Complex, 885 Washington St., Boston 02111; phone: 482-7555.



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CEDC Counts On You

The Samaritans Befriend The Lonely, Despairing And Suicidal

By Stephen Hiroshi Murphy
Samaritans

The Samaritans is an organization which makes itself available to those who are suicidal, despairing, and lonely. Everyday the Samaritans are contacted by almost 250 people by phone and in person. Twenty-four hours a day, 7 days a week, the telephones and drop-in center are staffed by carefully selected and trained volunteers. Every volunteer has undergone a training program sensitizing them to the various issues and problems the caller is likely to have. They are introduced to the concerns and appropriate ways of helping those who ask for help in a time of great need. Part of the training also introduces the volunteers to the special concerns and cultural differences of persons of ethnic and racial minority groups. The training emphasizes the need for respect and awareness of cultural differences in facilitating sharing and communication between two people.

In 1981 the Samaritans started a project to improve services to minority communities in Massachusetts. Research at the Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics, revealed that for 1978-79, the suicide rate was nearly double the officially reported rate for Asian Americans, as well as significantly high suicide rates for Hispanics and Blacks. Suicides among Asian Americans were by people of both sexes, all ages and from many different backgrounds. In 1979, suicide victims in the state came from five different Asian countries—China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. Most suicides were by foreign born men, under 30 years of age, though the middle-aged, the elderly, and American born also committed suicide.

Traditionally, suicide has occurred among elderly men who

due to discriminatory immigration laws have been forced to face illness and aging in social, linguistic, cultural, and familial isolation. In recent years, however, suicide has also become a problem among Asian American youth. The foreign born encounters great pressure in adjusting to a radically different culture, and faces problems in housing, jobs, English language skills, education and legal matters. The stresses of displacement into a strange culture, and the resulting loneliness, interpersonal conflicts, and economic worries may lead one to despair and perhaps suicidal impulses. Of course, these problems are not confined to Chinatown and the foreign born, but extend to other parts of Boston and other generations of Asian Americans.

The American born often experience great tension in trying to reconcile the conflicting values of the family and community, and those of the dominant society. These tensions may affect the isolated suburban housewife or teenager, as well as the many college students who are drawn to the area. Both foreign born and American born experience further pressure from the situation of living as a small, racially distinct minority in a society which has historically discriminated against and persecuted persons of Asian heritage.

Although many Asian Americans may not be accustomed to seeking help from agencies and persons outside the community, there are many reasons for calling the Samaritans in a time of need. The caller can remain anonymous if they wish, and the service is completely confidential. As one Asian American caller explained to a Samaritan, she had called us because she didn't want people in the community to know about her problems, and trusted the Samaritans because of our policy

of confidentiality and anonymity. The success of hot-line services in major cities throughout Asia, such as in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Seoul, Taipei, and Kuala Lumpur, show that Asians do utilize befriending services when they are lonely, despairing, or suicidal.

People call the Samaritans for many different reasons. Loneliness, despair, and depression are problems that belong to all people. Many callers have suicidal thoughts and impulses. This happens to many people at some point in their lives and does not mean that one is mentally ill, but rather shows that one is under the strain of difficult life circumstances and having trouble coping. Most people need someone to talk to; someone who will listen; someone who will not judge; someone who cares; someone who is aware and respectful of differ-

ences; someone who will share your pain. Samaritan volunteers do not provide therapy, but befriending which is available around the clock. They offer a warm voice, and listen with patience and understanding. Most of all, they offer the presence of a compassionate human being in a time of need. This offer has made a difference for countless people who have called the Samaritans. The difference has often been between life and death.

Callers to the Samaritans come from all different racial and ethnic groups, as do the volunteers. In light of the increasing minority population in the Boston area, and the rising rate of suicide among minorities, a special effort has been made to improve the ability of the Samaritans to respond to the needs of

persons from minority groups. We have actively recruited volunteers who are bilingual or bicultural, and there are presently volunteers from several different Asian ethnic groups, although the bilingual capacity is still limited. Part of our work has also been to increase our contact with community agencies serving Asian Americans. These contacts have both increased our visibility in the community and enabled us to make referrals to the appropriate service agencies when necessary.

If you or someone you know and care about is lonely, despairing, or suicidal, don't hesitate to call the Samaritans. The telephone number is 247-0220. Or if you prefer, come to the walk-in center at the Prudential Center, 802 Boylston St.

City Program Offers Low-interest

Home Improvement Loans

Owners of one- to six-family homes in Chinatown and other targeted neighborhoods in Boston may qualify for low-interest home improvement loans under the city's Home Loan Program.

"This new low interest loan program was designed not only to assist Boston homeowners with the high cost of financing home repairs, but also to encourage neighborhood improvement and stabilization," noted Joseph M. Courtney, director of the Mayor's Office of Housing.

By combining a federally-funded subsidy with a long-term FHA Title I Property

Improvement Loan, the Home Loan Program reduces the effective interest rate to between 3% and 12%, well below the current market rates of 19% and 20%.

Owner-occupants of one- to six-family homes in Chinatown and 12 other neighborhoods in Boston may be eligible to participate in the program depending on gross income and family size.

The portion of the loan which is federally subsidized will not have to be repaid if the homeowner does not move within a seven year period. The repayment period for the FHA Title I Loan may be up to 15

years, compared to the more conventional five year term.

Under the Home Loan Program, any necessary home repairs may qualify, from painting the outside of a house to renovating bathrooms. Part of the loan, however, must be used to correct all serious housing code violations.

For more information about the Home Loan Program, visit or call the Mayor's Office Housing site at 683 Tremont Street, South End, 267-5882 (Fenway, South End-Lower Roxbury, Chinatown area) or the central office at 182 Tremont Street, Boston, 542-0615.

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★ Patriotic Poet

Continued from page 1

When he went to the shore of the Mi-Lo River (Tung Ting Lake in Hunan) with the intention of ending his life, a fisherman who saw him inquired, "Are you not the minister? Why should you seek a watery grave?"

"The whole country is corrupt, except me. So it is better this way," the poet said.

"But in that case wouldn't it be better for you to move with the trend and rise in power?" the fisherman queried. Ch'u Yuan replied that he preferred a death of honor and to be interred in the bellies of the fishes of the river. So saying, he clasped a huge stone and jumped into the river. The fisherman quickly rowed towards the shore to try to save the poet, but failed to reach him in time. Ch'u Yuan drowned. Upon learning of the patriotic poet's death, the people of Ch'u mourned.

Since that time, on the anniversary of the poet's death, they would put rice into bamboo tubes, which they released in the water as offerings to him. The top of those tubes would be closed with lily leaves, tied up with colored silk, so that the scaly dragon would not steal them.

The pulut-rice cakes, or "tsung tzu", also bear other

symbolisms. The festival took place during a time when the heat of the summer carried with it vapors and pestilence. Hence everything possible was done on this day to prevent disease and evil influences. The shapes of five kinds of poisonous creatures—the scorpion, snake, lizard, centipede and toad—were molded on top of the rice cakes, probably with the idea that the bites of these creatures could thus be avoided. The rice cakes were additionally thought to possess certain medicinal properties, and the longer the cakes were preserved, the higher their medicinal value. It is said that some cakes which had been kept for several months became so dry and hard, they were almost as solid as granite.

Similarly, the colored silks tied onto the backs of people on the day of the festival were believed to ward off demons and soldiers and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Another tradition which has become part of the festival are the dragon boat races begun in the Ts'in period. In Amoy, Foochow and Canton, where the "Water Festival" is particularly brilliant and the races sometimes last for days, the vogue in boat decorations are colorful lights and silky ribbons. Meanwhile, the rowers wave bright flags and beat gongs and cymbals so that the defending clamour will frighten away the river's demon monster that Ch'u Yuan feared.

THOUGHTS BEFORE DROWNING

On and on the rivers slow
Down their several
courses flow.
Dark the way and overgrown,
And the future all unknown.

All my time in
anguish spent,
No end set to my lament,
By the world misunderstood,
With no friend or
kinsman good.

Though my conscience is
quite clear,
I can find no witness here.

Gone the charioteer
so prized,
The swift horses
are despised.
Sad or happy, each
man's fate
Overtakes him soon or late.
If I keep a steadfast heart,
Fear in me can have no part.
Death, I know, must come
to all,
Nor for mercy would I call.
Saints, I follow in your wake!

— Ch'u Yuan



The God of the Huanghe River

With you I roam within the
waters nine,
The winds rise rushing,
and the waves decline;
'Neath foaming chariot's
lotus canopy,
On dragons twain and
serpents we rely,
Climbing the peak I gaze on
ev'ry side;
My mind goes out to
wander far and wide.
As ev'ning falls, forgetting
to return,
With longing for the distant
stream I yearn.
Its dragon halls with
glitt'ring fish
scales spread,
The purple place gleams
in pearly red.
Why lurks the river god
beneath the tides?
Seeking bright fish, on
tortoise white he rides.
With him between the islets
green I roam,
Where melted ice comes
rushing down with foam.
Crossing his hands
eastward departs
my lord;
I leave my love beside the
rippling tide,
While countless fishes
my returning guide.

— Ch'Yuan
from LI SAO AND
OTHER POEMS

Peace and Joy on the Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon

敬祝各位端午節平安與快樂



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Imperial Teahouse, 70 Beach Street, Boston
Tickets: \$10

- III. 13th Annual August Moon Festival
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票價：十元、八元、五元三種

乙、歡迎中華民國市長友好訪問團餐會

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542-2574 詢問

China Through The Lenses Of Fellow Citizens

A photographic exhibit titled "Bostonians in China: View of the Land and the People" will be on display at the Chinese Culture Institute's China Showcase through July 30.

This exhibit features contemporary and historical photographs which reflect the impressions gathered by Bostonians who have travelled to various parts of China at different times.

The historical works were selected from the collections of J.V.A. MacMurray, Counselor of the American Legation in Peking, 1913-1916; the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard Univer-

sity; the China Trade Museum; the Essex Institute; and the Peabody Museum in Salem. The contemporary pieces are the products of professional as well as non-professional photographers. With this selection of works, viewers will get an intimate look at China through the lenses of fellow citizens.

The China Showcase is located at 272 Tremont St., Boston. It is open to the public free of charge Monday through Friday from 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m. and open to Metropolitan Center audiences during pre-shows and intermissions of every performance.

R.O.C. Good Will Mission Of Mayors To Visit Boston Chinatown This Month

The 1982 Good Will Mission of Mayors of the Republic of China to the United States will visit Boston this month after attending the International Conference of Mayors.

Arriving in Boston June 26 for a three-day visit will be: The Hon. Jackson C.T. Yang, Mayor of Taipei City, and his wife; The Hon. Shoei-Yun Wu, Magistrate of Hualien County; The Hon. Chung-Shi Chang, Mayor of Keelung City; The Hon. Po-Rung Lin, Mayor of Taichung City; The Hon. George S.C. Huang, Magistrate of

Chan Hua County; The Hon. Den-Yih Wu, Magistrate of Nantou County; Lawrence Y.Y. Wang, Advisor to the Mission; and Shyh-Yuan Lin, Secretary to the Mission.

Boston Chinatown will host a dinner reception for the delegation of municipal and county officials on Sunday, June 27 at 6:00 p.m. at the Imperial Teahouse Restaurant. Tickets are on sale at \$10 each at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, 14 Oxford St., Boston Chinatown, 02111; telephone: 542-2574.

Boston-Hangzhou Study Travel Program

This summer, Boston area residents have a unique opportunity to take part in the first of the sister city exchanges. The Boston-Hangzhou Study Travel Program offers 3 weeks of study at Hangzhou University and 2 weeks of travel to Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou and Nanjing. This unusual program is open to all seriously interested people ages 16 and over.

The entire cost of the program, including air fare, tuition, room, board and travel in China will be \$2890 per participant. (Should there be any fare change, the total cost could be affected.)

This program was created

with the aid of interested educators from Hangzhou and the Greater Boston area as part of the sister city relationship. Program staff, Carl Crook and Jon Lipman have extensive experience in China; they are both fluent in Chinese and will assist the Chinese in the study program. The lectures and the tours will be conducted in English and no previous knowledge of China or the Chinese language is required.

For more information and for an application, please write to: Boston-Hangzhou Study Travel Program, P.O. Box 281, Boston University Station, Boston, MA 02215; Tel: 617-725-3653.

East Coast Asian American Education Conference

At U. Mass-Boston

The Third East Coast Asian American Education Conference will be held at the University of Massachusetts, Boston-Harbor Campus June 18 and 19.

The theme of the conference is "Networking for Educational Excellence: The State-Local-Community Roles in the Education of Asian Americans."

Workshops will be held on such issues as parent/community involvement in education; awareness training; images of Asians in the media; financial aid to college students; job hunting; and legislative processes of policy making in education.

The East Coast Asian American Education Conferences were initiated in 1979, when a group of Asian American educators in this region expressed the need to share educational concerns and resources with their colleagues. Since then, an alliance of East Coast Asian American educators has been formed, and their annual conference is the only one of its kind held in this area.

Pre-site registration will be \$20 for professionals, \$12 for parents and students. On-site registration will be \$25 for professionals, \$18 for parents and students.

For more information contact Assunta Cha, 100 St. Paul St., Brookline, MA 02146; telephone: 731-2176.

Lively Works Of Pacita Abad At Center Of Afro-American Artists

Filipino-born artist Pacita Abad, now a Boston resident, has her work on exhibit at the Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists until June 19.

"Scenes from the Upper Nile—Fantasies of the Sudan" is composed of a selection of Abad's paintings, drawings, tapestries and prints, all of which are lively and brilliant in their color and perspective.

Abad has exhibited in Thailand, the Philippines, Bangladesh, New York City and Washington, D.C.

The museum is located at 300 Walnut Ave. in Boston (near Franklin Field Park) and is open Tuesday through Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. For more information call 442-8014 or 442-8614.

Health Center To Elect New Board

The annual meeting of the South Cove Community Health Center Corporation will take place on Tuesday, June 15 at 6:00 p.m. The purpose of the meeting will be to elect the Board of Directors for the Health Center and to discuss the Board's work for the past year. The meeting will be followed by a reception. Only Corporation members may vote at the annual meeting.

Piano Lessons

Waymond Chin, Masters Candidate in Piano Performance at Yale University, will be offering individual piano lessons this summer beginning in late June. Cost is \$40 for 10 weeks. Hours can be arranged. For more information, come to the office at Quincy Community School, 885 Washington St., in Chinatown, or call 426-6660.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

50 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110-1775

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids for MBTA Contract No. 053-104, RESERVIOR, PHASE II CARHOUSE AND LOWER YARD, BOSTON AND BROOKLINE, Massachusetts, (Class 7 — Buildings, Project Value 120.) will be received by the Director of Construction at the Contract Administration Office, 5th Floor, 50 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, until two o'clock (2:00 PM) on June 24, 1982. Immediately thereafter, in designated room, the proposals will be opened and read publicly.

The work of this Contract includes the demolition of the existing Reservoir Carhouse and other structures and the construction of the new Reservoir Carhouse complete with shop equipment, noise barrier fences, site utilities, exterior lighting, yard trackwork and bituminous paving. Construction staging requirements are included.

This contract is subject to a financial assistance contract between the MBTA and UMTA of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Each prospective bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "Procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders." Copies may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the above address. Requests for prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the tenth (10th) day preceding the date set for the opening of bids.

Prequalified bidders may obtain from the Contract Administration Office a "Request for Proposal Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, after May 26, 1982, Monday through Friday at a charge of \$50.00. The Authority's General Requirements and Covenants (1978 Edition of Division I) as amended, and the Authority's Standard Specification, Construction, dated January, 1980, are available in separate volumes from the Contract Administration Office at a charge of \$5.00 per copy for the General Requirements and covenants and a charge of \$15.00 per copy for the Standard Specifications, Construction. (NONE OF THESE CHARGES ARE REFUNDABLE).

Bidding documents will be mailed by parcel post upon request and receipt of an additional fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00), payable by a separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder.

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix 1, Goals and Timetables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Appendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination, and Affirmative Action Program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3, Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) Provision, bidders must submit an assurance with their bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated goal of eleven (11) percent.

The Authority hereby notifies bidders that it will affirmatively insure that in regard to any contract entered into pursuant to this solicitation, minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 any amendments or supplements thereof.

This Contract contains a fuel and asphalt price adjustment clause.

Authorization for the bidders to view the sites of the work on the MBTA's property shall be obtained from the office of the Project Manager, Mr. Walter G. Cusack, MBTA, 500 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, 02130, (Telephone No. (617) 722-3456).

A pre-bid conference will be held on June 9, 1982, at 10:00 AM at the above office. It is imperative that prospective bidders attend. Any request for interpretation of the specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their proposal that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the work.

Bidders are advised that the "Buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (Pub. L-95-599) apply to any contract, procurement or agreement (in excess of \$500,000) which results from this solicitation. These regulations require, as a condition of responsiveness, that the Bidder submit with his bid a completed Buy America certificate as set forth in the Form for Bid.

Proposal guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000), in the form of bid bond, cash, or a certified check or a treasurer's or cashier's check.

The successful bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Materials Payment Bond each for the full amount of the Contract Price.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Proposals or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may, be deemed to be for the best interests of the Authority.



BOSTON YMC UNION
48 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS. 02116
(617) 482-1122

Gymnasium Facilities And Social Programs Located In The Theatre District

Athletic and Social Programs

Ainsley Health Club

Special facilities such as Dry Heat Room, Exercise Room, Sleep Room, TV Lounge and use of all other facilities.

Regular Gymnasium

All Ages — Basketball, Volleyball, Handball, Wrestling, Racquetball, Karate, Jiu-jitsu and many more programs.

Social Membership

Chess, Camera, Reading room.

Open from 7:45 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday.
Sundays and holidays 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Our organization is designed to help meet the needs and to promote the welfare of every single individual member.

Contact: Sigurds Ogrins, James Haney

GREETINGS

from the

Naked i Cabaret

666 Washington Street
Boston, Ma

SAMPAN Opening For Chinese Editor

The SAMPAN is seeking a qualified person to become its Chinese editor. The right person will have excellent Chinese writing skills and must be fluent in Cantonese. Fluency in Mandarin and English are also preferred. You must also have the desire to serve the Chinese community and possess the willingness to learn and to work hard. This is a paid position.

The application deadline is July 30. If you are interested, please send your resume to: Chinese Editor Screening Committee, SAMPAN, 18 Oxford St., Boston, MA 02111. If you would like to make a referral, please leave a message at 426-8673.

Volunteer Opportunities At SAMPAN

The SAMPAN is in need of volunteers who can commit themselves to work in one or more of the following areas for a few hours each month.

- Writing and reporting in Chinese and/or English
- Translation from English to Chinese
- Pasteup in Chinese
- Photography (you must provide your own camera and have access to darkroom equipment)
- Illustration
- Sales (we will pay commission)
- Fundraising and promotion
- Setting up and maintaining a catalogue system for published Chinese and English articles

If you are interested in joining our volunteer staff, call us at 426-8673 or write to SAMPAN, 18 Oxford St., Boston, MA 02111.

Helpers Needed To Organize 13th Annual August Moon Festival

If you have 2-3 hours to spare each week for the next two months, we need your help to help plan activities for the 13th Annual August Moon Festival. We need help in fund raising, lay-out, publicity, planning arts and crafts, performance planning, and much more. Please call Amy Wong at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at 542-2574.

Public Welfare Walk-in Exams

The Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare will be holding an open competitive walk-in examination for Financial Assistance Technicians (Job Grade 10) on Saturday, June 19 at 9:30 a.m.

The examination is being held to establish an eligible list from which to fill vacancies in the department's units within the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area.

For information regarding entrance requirements, educational substitutions, or duties for the Financial Assistance Technician, call Jeanette Fernandez at 727-6014, Howard Shelton at 727-2392, Luis Sanchez at 727-2393, or Jim Corpening at 727-1590.

Registrar/typist for non-profit youth organization. Part-time. 25 hours per week. Benefits include 2 week vacation. Salary \$4/hr. Call Campfire, Pat Ryan at 482-2230.

Help Wanted

SOCIAL WORKER

Summer Opening June 1st through August 20th Bilingual (Chinese) Social Work Associate



For the above position, please send resumes only to Kathleen Fulton. No phone calls please.

171 Harrison Avenue Box 795
Boston, MA 02111

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

Bilingual Social Work Associate, (Cantonese, Toisinese), to work in the Adult Medical Surgical Unit primarily with Chinese population offering direct service and community liaison. Minimum 3 years college education.

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

Pleasant, responsible, professional person needed to fill key front desk position in a downtown Boston management and consultant firm. Excellent typing and proofreading skills required. Excellent fringe benefits. Salary commensurate with ability. Call Priscilla English at 451-0300 for an appointment. COMMUNITY CARE SYSTEMS, INC., 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greater Boston Legal Service seeks Executive Director. Responsibilities include the direction and management of the agency; oversight and administration of the budget; administration of the policies of and liaison with the Board of Directors; supervision of fundraising; maintenance of relationships with the private bar and other related groups.

Candidates should have legal experience, strong leadership, fundraising and administrative skills, and experience as a manager dealing with middle management and unions.

Salary: \$35,000 and up, depending on experience; liberal benefits package.

Members of minority groups are encouraged to apply. Send resumes to:

Gwendolyn Cochran
Greater Boston Legal Services
85 Devonshire Street
Boston, MA 02109

TRY US... YOU'LL LIKE US.

SECRETARIES

As a secretary or medical secretary at Tufts University in Boston, you will be in for a terrific new style... in your work... and in your life. A stimulating academic environment, challenging assignments and benefits that say you're an important member of the Tufts community. Benefits like the opportunity for 3 weeks paid vacation, medical and life insurance, tuition assistance, credit union, access to athletic facilities in Medford, library facilities and more. Then there's our location... right in the hub of Boston... with theaters and shopping nearby. A variety of opportunities are available if you've got good secretarial/organizational skills. So come on. Try us... you'll like us.

For more information, please call Katy Barnes between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., 956-6600. 63 Kneeland Street, Boston, MA 02111.

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



STAFF ATTORNEY — Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund-to do impact litigation and community education in immigration, labor, affirmative action and government benefits. Litigation experience required (admission to New York Bar preferred). Resume and writing sample to:

AALDEF
350 Broadway
New York, New York 10013

LAST CHANCE!

...At least for a while. If you would like to try becoming an air traffic controller, the FAA is currently recruiting for Air Traffic Control Trainees. Applications must be on file no later than June 30, 1982. Trainee salaries start at \$15,922 per year. Benefits include coverage under group health and life insurance, Civil Service retirement and vacation plus sick leave. Applicants must pass a written test and physical examination. They must have 3 years of general work experience or 4 years of college, or a combination of both equalling 3 years. 30 years old is the age limit under Federal law.

If you want to apply, simply telephone the FAA at the following numbers:

(617) 273-7217/7314 Burlington, MA
(617) 567-6620 Boston, MA

IMMEDIATE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

We are seeking personable, enthusiastic, flexible team players to work with professionals in the development of the Boston Computer and Communications Market Center (BOSCOM). We are located near Quincy Market and we're easily accessible to the MBTA. Immediate opportunities include:

SECRETARIES

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM (plus overtime when necessary)

We have 5 positions available for individuals concerned about detail and follow-up and can handle an unstructured environment with initiative and accomplishment. You should be able to type 60 wpm accurately and be accustomed to heavy typing as well as organize and access a filing system. The use of dictaphone and the taking of shorthand is not required but would be helpful.

Eventually you will be working with word processing and data entry equipment as the job and project progresses. Telephone skills and a neat, professional appearance is essential.

RECEPTIONIST/CONSOLE OPERATORS

7:30 AM - 3:30 PM & 11:00 AM - 7:00 PM

We have 2 positions available for individuals who enjoy working in a fast-paced office. You should be able to handle busy phones and greet numerous callers in a pleasant manner. You will also be responsible for any typing overflow that may occur and, therefore, should type 55-60 wpm. A neat, professional appearance is essential.

The salary for each of the above positions is \$12,000.

Interested applicants should send cover letter, resume and salary history to Joan Goldfracht, Personnel Recruiter, Fidelity Group at 19 Congress Street, Floor B, Boston, MA 02109



We are actively seeking inquiries from minorities and women. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer, M/F.



先鋒電子公司

Advanced Electronics, Inc.

745 ATLANTIC AVENUE • BOSTON, MA 02111 • 617-482-5266

Boston Chinatown's first electronic manufacturing company welcomes inquiries from the community for various job opportunities.

A. GROUP LEADERS

- Familiar with electronic drawings and components
- Experienced in electronic assembling and soldering
- Leadership ability

甲：單位主任

- 須精通電子電機藍圖及零件分類
- 運用電子機械測量及工具
- 精通電子機械裝置技術並熟悉各原料與電子機械製作程序
- 有領導才幹

B. INSPECTORS

- Familiar with electronic components and drawings
- Some experience in electronic assembly
- Must have good eye-sight and be quick to learn.

乙：檢查員

- 須通曉電子電機藍圖及零件分類
- 須通曉電子零件裝配
- 須視力健全並具上進心

C. ASSEMBLERS

- No experience required
- Good manual dexterity and eye-sight
- Patient and willing to learn

丙：裝配工人

- 經驗不拘
- 手法靈活，視力健全
- 有忍耐力及上進心

Calendar Events

Japanese Prints On Exhibit At Fogg Museum

Nineteenth and twentieth century Japanese prints will be on display at the Fogg Art Museum this summer.

"Japanese Prints: Bakumatsu-Meiji Prints" is currently on exhibit and will run through

July 8. This collection brings together woodblock prints from the late 19th century.

"Japanese Prints: 20th Century Printmakers" will be shown July 10 through August 19. This exhibit will include a

selection of works by Japanese artists from the turn of the century to the present, demonstrating the influence of modern Western art and the resurgence of traditional media.

The museum is located at 32 Quincy Street, Cambridge, adjacent to Harvard Yard. It is open to the public Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. The museum will be closed weekends July and August. Admission is free. For more information call 495-2387.

Health Center's Outreach Program Plans Summer Sight-seeing Tours

The South Cove Community Health Center's Outreach Program this summer is offering sight-seeing and recreational tours in and outside Boston.

The following trips are scheduled:

June 14, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.—J.F.K. House. Children remain at the Center.

June 19—Nantasket Beach.
June 25, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.—Museum of Science. With children and lunch.

July 9, 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.—New England Aquarium. With children and lunch.

July 10—Canobie Lake Park in New Hampshire.

July 31—Rocky Point Park in Rhode Island.

Aug. 14—Whalom Park in Lunenburg, Mass.

Sept. 18—Stoneham Zoo and Shopping Center.

Oct. 2—Apple picking.

Oct. 9—Apple picking.

Whoever wishes to participate in the tours must register. For more information, call Esther Ang at 482-7555.

Registration Dates Near For Summer ESL Classes At International Institute

Summer classes in English as a second language begin on June 21 at the International Institute of Boston. Registration for the Summer Term in June 14816 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the day classes and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the evening classes. All levels are taught and some special interest classes are provided. Fees for the classes are comparatively low as the Institute is a non-profit organization.

Through the Institute's classes, students of different backgrounds can develop their language skills while increasing their awareness of American culture. All aspects of English skills are taught by professionally trained and experienced instructors, including conversation, listening comprehension, structure, and reading and writing.

The Institute is partially funded by the United Way and offers comprehensive social services to immigrants, refugees, and other interested parties. Services include English as a Second Language classes, information and referral, immigration legal counseling, and refugee resettlement. These services are open to the public. For more information, come to the International Institute at 287 Commonwealth Avenue in Boston or call 536-1081.

House for Sale

Forest Hills - 3-family - 6, 6 and 5 rooms - Gas heat - Mid-50's - Owner - 327-6451.

BROOKLINE

Brick 3-Family.
Fantastic Location.
\$275,000.

Owners' Agent. 536-6400

Brookline. Brick and stone house. 5 apt. with 4 vacancies. Many fireplaces. Beautiful. Asking \$230,000. Mr. Rea, evenings at 277-8701.

Brookline Coolidge Corner

3 Family — excellent income- owner's beautiful apt. available prime location- near trans-shop-schools...2 car garage plus long driveway. Asking low \$200,000.

Charlotte Handelman R.E.
469-0062

HOME FOR SALE
PROF. LOCATION
NEEDHAM

Red brick, Col. style, 4 BR's, 1 1/2 baths, lge foyer, open st'rw'y, slate roof, 2 car det'ch'd garage, circ. dr'wy, Sep. ent. office suite, two rooms, slate roof. Owner 449-3962. \$133,000.

WATERVIEW APARTMENTS

We wish to establish an apartment waiting list for minority persons. We are now accepting applications for one and two bedroom apartments for Waterview Apartments, 1350 Columbia Road, South Boston.

These units have wall to wall carpeting, disposals, and in the 2BR units dishwashers. The building is near public transportation and across from the beach.

Subsidized under the Section 8 program rent is approximately 25 percent of adjusted income, heat and hot water included in rent.

Please call 482-8929 for additional information.

Financed by the Mass Housing Finance Agency.

'Dragon Gate' Program Highlights To Include Dragon Boat Festival

"Dragon Gate," a weekly bilingual radio program in Mandarin and English, is aired Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on Boston College's WZBC (90.3 FM).

The program highlight for June will be the Dragon Boat Festival and will include special coverage of the Fourth Annual Dragon Boat Festival to be held June 26 on the Esplanade.

The program schedule for this month is as follows:

June 12—A music special.

June 19—The origins of the Dragon Boat Festival.

June 26—Traditional customs

of the Dragon Boat Festival.

July 3—The Fourth Annual Dragon Boat Festival on the Esplanade.

Other program features will include Chinese lesson segments, "Chinese Classroom," for listeners interested in learning Mandarin. Text materials are available upon request.

"Dragon Gate" welcomes listings of events from local organizations. Monthly program guides are also available. The mailing address is Boston Chinese Broadcast, P.O. Box 301, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

Magnificent 3 family brick home. This house exudes Olde World charm. Conveniently located and ready for occupancy with great rental income. Corner lot, garage, hard wood floors, huge rooms, sky lights, deck. Special financing available. \$185,000. Must see to appreciate. Call Mr. Barrett at Bentley Associates 734-4141.

FOR SALE

Newton — 2 Family

6-6 Rooms, Separate gas heat and garage.

\$150,000's

EDNA LEE REALTY

734-4385

ST. MARY'S PLAZA

A newly constructed housing complex in the center of Lynn will be accepting applications June 23, 24, 25 and 26 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Applications will be available during those hours at the Cardinal Cushing Center located at the corner of Tremont and Pleasant Street. If you are 62-years-old and over, handicapped or disabled, you are eligible to apply. You may qualify if your income does not exceed \$15,250. Handicapped applicants requiring a barrier-free application site can call to schedule an appointment. The number is 277-6808.



Equal Housing Opportunity

Come Home to Fieldstone

FIELDSTONE APARTMENTS — Newly rehabilitated Section 8 apartments available. Sunny one- and two-bedroom, wall-to-wall carpeting, dishwasher (two-bedroom only), garbage disposal and gas. Electricity not included. Convenient to transportation. One month security deposit required.

Applications will be accepted Wednesday and Thursday, June 2 and 3 from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. at **Fieldstone Apartments**, 887 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester.

For further information call 442-0950.



Equal Housing Opportunity



DRAGON BOAT

Greeting & History

Welcome to the fourth annual Dragon Boat Festival. We are particularly proud to present this colorful Chinese festival to Boston and hope that everyone will have an enjoyable day.

The Boston Dragon Boat Festival was first organized by Marcia Iwasaki, Leslie Swartz, and Nancy Sato—three individuals from the Children's Museum—and was held in conjunction with the Cambridge River Festival in May of 1979.

Seeking to gather diverse groups of Chinese and Asian Americans, the three women pooled their resources and recruited volunteers, enlisted performers, organized arts and crafts activities. The first festival was a week-long celebration; along with a full day of events by the Charles River, Asian and Asian American groups performed nightly at the Quincy Community School. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts Spon-

sored a "Dragon Workshop," in which children made dragons from paper and sheets. The Fogg Art Museum exhibited its collection of bronze dragons. The Boston Public Library conducted a bilingual storytelling program which allowed children to hear Chinese tales told in both English and Chinese. Thirty-six artists from the Chinese community also exhibited works of all mediums at the John Hancock Tower during the celebration.

Since the first year, the festival has changed from one which involved cultural institutions throughout Boston to a concentrated, one-day event with free admission, drawing thousands of Bostonians to the Esplanade. The Dragon Boat Festival is now organized by an adhoc volunteer committee independent of the Cambridge River Festival and the Children's Museum.

Things To Know

SUBWAY	MBTA/Charles St. Sta., Red Line, Arlington St., on Copley, Green Line.
PARKING	Underground Garage, Boston Commons on Charles St.
INFORMATION	Go to press booth near Hatch Shell.
REFRESHMENTS	Foot stand near Fiedler Footbridge.
RESTROOMS	Go behind Hatch Shell.
LOST CHILD	Go to Red Dragon Banner Booth.
EMERGENCIES	Go to Red Dragon Banner Booth.

Boats & Crews

Highlights of the festival include dragon boat races on the Charles River throughout the day.

Four boats with multi-colored dragon heads and tails have been designed and built by participants from the local communities. For the fourth year, Boston-area sculptor, Jeff Moy, has incorporated steel, plastics, bells, and drums into the production of "Fang." Lawrence Cheng, Dan Discenza, and Paula Krugmeier have introduced again the "Eight-Headed Dragon." The Runkle School has made its debut with another paper mache

dragon. Newcomers Mary Aufmuth and Mary Mellow are who graphic artists in the Boston community, also have added a paper mache dragon to the group.

Teams competing in the Dragon Boat races this year include rowers from: John Sharrett Association; Asian Sisters in Action; Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott; Chinese People's Progressive Association; Greater Boston Chinese Community Association; Quincy School Community Council; Boston University and Charlestown High School.

Donations

The success of the Dragon Boat Festival depends on volunteer help and donations from individuals and businesses interested in Asian arts and culture. If you wish to support next year's

Dragon Boat Festival either through participation or donations, please contact the Dragon Boat Festival Committee at the following address: c/o GBCCA, P.O. Box 265, Newtonville, MA.

Schedule

11:00	Open Eye Ceremony at the dock.
11:15	Lion dance from the dock to the Hatch Shell where performances are to be held.
11:45	Welcome and Introduction.
12:00	Filipino dancing by the Phillipine Youth Organization.
	Folksinging by Sui-Wai Anderson.
1:00	Race on the river.
1:30	Martial Art performance by the Wu Shu Research Institute.
2:00	Children's performance by the Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association.
2:30	Traditional and modern Chinese dancing by the East/West Dance Theatre.
3:00	Race on the river.
3:30	Jazz by the Sojourners.
4:00	Chinese folksinging by the Asian American Resource Workshop.
4:30	Race on the River.

Performers

In addition to the boat races, the Dragon Boat Festival also presents a variety of performances which are put on by members of local Asian organizations and institutions. They include:

AARW Community Folksinging Group:

This Chinese folksinging group is a community-based musical and vocal group. It is open to anyone who wishes to play or sing traditional or popular Chinese folk music in Mandarin and Cantonese. The group meets at 2:00 p.m. on Sundays at the Asian American Resource Workshop. For more information contact Vivian Lee at 864-2603, or AARW, 27 Beach St., 3rd Floor, Boston Chinatown, 426-5313.

Chinese WuShu Research Institute:

Created and directed by Master Bow-sim Mark, the Institute features a curriculum consisting of the traditional Wu-Dang and Shao-Lin systems of Chinese Wu-Shu, as well as the Wu-Shu Standard Forms. The teaching staff also includes Master Siu-yin Mark. Today's performance will feature: Long Boxing, Praying

Mantis, Tai-chi Chuan, (Pa-kua) Leung-yi Chuan, Basic Double-edged Sword, and the Lotus Sword Dance.

East/West Dance Theater:

Under the direction of Fernadina Chan, the company performs repertoire varying from traditional dances to contemporary choreography, reflecting the members' Chinese roots.

Sojourners:

This is an Asian band based in Boston's Chinese community. Their music is heavily dosed with Western harmony and instrumentation complementing original Chinese lyrics and melodies. Contact: Teddy Wan, 482-1011 (weekdays), or 426-5313.

Wah Lum Kung Fu Academy:

Under the direction of Sifu Yao Li, the group will perform classical Chinese weapons and empty-hand exercises.

Philippines Youth Organization

Filipino high school and college students will dance to traditional Filipino folk music.

Siu Wai Anderson:

Ms. Anderson will play guitar and sing folksongs. Drawing from the experiences of Asian Americans, she has composed songs which focus on Asian women, the Chinatown community, immigration, and the search for identity. Originally from San Francisco, Anderson has performed frequently in the Boston Chinese community since moving to the area in 1981.

Lexington and Newton Chinese Language Schools:

These students between the ages of 8-14 are members of the schools' extra-curricular dance and singing programs. The dance group from Lexington will perform the Flower Drum Dance and the Shing Kiang Folk Dance. The Newton Language School group will sing traditional Chinese folksongs. The programs are housed at the Bridge School in Lexington and the Day School in Newton. Classes are held on Sundays from 2 pm-5pm at both schools. For more information, contact Dr. Peter Chou at 862-7040 or Alice Chiang at 891-4988.

Arts & Crafts

The arts and crafts program is sponsored by the Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association (GBCCA). The purpose of these activities is to have children and adults alike see, touch and experiment with traditional Chinese cultural activities associated with the Dragon Boat Festival.

Brushpainting:

After observing the skill of a Chinese brushpainter, people can try their hand at the art.

Calligraphy:

A master will demonstrate

the art of Chinese calligraphy and, on request, will give participants Chinese names written in beautiful Chinese characters.

Chinese Chess:

Learn the rules and play this game which is similar to the Western game of chess.

Chinese Opera Masks:

Different face masks are printed in Peking Opera style, which children can paint and then wear.

Chinese Yo-yos:

Learn how to make and

operate Chinese yo-yos which are manipulated back and forth on a string rather than up and down.

Embroidery:

There will be an exhibition and demonstration of this time-honored art form.

Fortune-Telling:

Find out what your future holds for you through Chinese methods of fortune-telling.

Kite-Making:

Experienced staff from the Boston Kite Festival will teach the art of making Chinese kites.



FESTIVAL — 1982



查理河畔歡渡

一九八二年第四屆端午龍舟比賽慶祝會

Mah Jong:

Mah Jong is a popular game among Chinese people everywhere. The rules will be explained and a game set will be displayed.

Paper-Cutting:

Creating Chinese characters and intricate pictures using no other tools but scissors and paper is an old Chinese folk art.

Paper-Flowers:

Experienced staff will demonstrate how to make paper flowers in both Chinese and non-Chinese styles.

Paper-Folding:

With the help of an instructor, people can learn how the simple act of folding can transform colored paper into artistic models of animals and other familiar objects.

Real Zung-ze:

Staff will demonstrate how to prepare this special food of the Dragon Boat holiday—a rice dish steamed in bamboo leaves.

Tangrams:

Test your skill in fitting together seven geometric puzzle pieces into designs created by the old wise men.

Toy Zung-ze:

This is the traditional ornament of the Dragon Boat holiday. Wrapping colorful yarns around the zung-ze is a challenge in itself.

Wei Oi:

Also known as "GO", this board game from China requires strategic skill.

波士頓第四屆端午龍舟比賽與慶祝會將於六月廿六日星期六上午十一時至下午五時舉行。如下雨則順延至六月廿七日同時舉行。

本屆慶祝活動節目精彩，老少咸宜。除有手工藝介紹、示範與現場製作外，並有專人介紹民間藝術、國畫、書法、及遊戲等等。來自波士頓區的音樂、舞蹈與武術團體亦將在海曲露天音樂台表演。

龍舟比賽將掀起當日活動的高潮，十二隊划手將在察爾士河上乘著裝飾豔麗的龍舟競賽。所有龍舟均為本地中西人士設計製作而成。

龍舟比賽原為紀念公元前四百多年在楚國投河自殺的愛國詩人屈原。經歷二千二百多年來，每當屈原逝世週年，居住各地之華裔子民即將船舟加裝龍身與龍頭的裝飾來競渡，以競渡敲鼓之聲響，加以投粽子入江的引誘，來驅趕江中之魚，使其不致干擾屈原的遺體。此習俗自古延襲迄今，並由中國傳入美國波士頓。

首屆端午節龍舟慶典於一九七九年由三位兒童博物館的女士首先發起，並於五月與康橋河畔慶典同時一齊舉行。

當年並由這三位女士在有限的資助及人力限制下，更安排了晚上在昆士社校的歌舞功夫表演。另外波士文藝界同時響應端午慶典的計有波士頓藝術博物館舉行製作紙龍的手工藝節目，哈佛大學佛克博物館亦收集銅製的龍展出，波士公眾圖書館主辦中、英雙語故事講說時間。並有卅六位華埠傑出的藝術家綜集其作品於約翰漢克高樓一齊展出。

自此以後，端午慶典逐漸由愛好亞裔文化的各界人士於一年一度組成的籌備小組接手負責。

今年龍舟賽的成員包括波士頓大學，察爾士高中隊建築公司隊，亞州姊妹行動隊，華人前進會隊，大波士頓中華文化協會，昆士社校等等共十二隊。今年龍舟比賽將於一時、三時與五時分三次舉行。

今年手工藝節目係由大波士頓區中華文化協會負責主辦，且由海外中華文化中心協助。

遊藝節目

書法：華裔書法家將示範中國書法技巧，並應邀書寫中國名字。
國畫：在觀摩國畫家示範後，公眾可依序試用毛筆。
中國棋：學習中國棋的規則，玩法並當地運用。
畫臉譜：將印好的各種不同紙製京戲臉譜著色並扮演京戲中各角色。
中國式搖搖：以紙及繩自己製作橫式的搖搖來玩。
刺繡表演：由名家示範各種刺繡的針法，並展覽成品。
看手相：由名家替觀眾看手相道命運。

做風箏：波士頓慶典專人教小朋友作中國風箏。
麻將：流行於中國人中的遊戲，將有人解釋遊戲規則並表演示範。

剪紙：用剪刀與紙張製成各種物件或動物。
摺紙花：由具有經驗教師教導製作中國式與非中國式紙花的作法。

摺紙：將紙張摺成各種動物或物件。
包粽子：專人示範用糯米、餡料、竹葉包粽子與蒸煮的方法。

七巧板：將七張不同形狀的幾何圖形排成各種圖形。

線粽子：以紙張及七彩線包成豔麗的玩具粽子。

舞台節目表

地點：察爾士河畔海曲露天音樂台

11:00	開幕禮	龍舟點睛
11:15	舞龍	華林功夫學院
11:45	歡迎詞與介紹	
12:00	菲律賓民族舞蹈	菲律賓青年社
1:00	龍舟比賽	初賽第一組
1:30	武術表演	中國武術研究所
2:00	兒童歌舞表演	牛頓、勒星頓中文學校
2:30	中國現代與古典舞蹈	東西舞蹈團
3:00	龍舟比賽	第二組初賽
3:30	現代音樂	浪子樂隊
4:00	民謠歌唱	安德森女士
4:30	中國名謠歌唱	亞裔文化中心
5:00	龍舟比賽	決賽

主辦單位

(依筆劃順序)

大波士頓區中華文化協會
全美華人協會
亞裔文化中心
昆士社區學校
華人前進會
華美福利會

× × ×

端午節慶祝籌備會係由大波士頓區熱愛中國文化與藝術的團體與個人所組成的。雖然這些團體、個人來自不同的背景並持有不同的觀點，端午節慶祝會籌備會並不代表或贊同某一個團體或個人的看法。

端午節慶典所有經費來源係由一群熱愛中國藝術文化的個人、商號與團體捐錢出力合作而成。為使端午節慶典的內容一年比一年更豐盛，籌備小組仍需要您繼續支持及捐助。請將您可以免稅的捐款寄至下址：

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c/o GBCCA
P. O. Box 265
Newtonville, Ma 02160



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怎樣選擇朋友

劉慧詩

學習的時候，我們常常和朋友一起研究功課，課餘的時候，我們常常和朋友一起遊戲，很多事情，也需要朋友的幫助和鼓勵。所以，我們都少不了朋友，朋友間的接觸機會這麼多，朋友間互相影響也很大，結交久了，我們的性情、行為、愛好、便會自然地互相感染了。如果你交上了一個壞的朋友，那就會跟他一起學壞，古人說：「近朱者赤，近墨者黑。」便是這個道理。所以，我們交朋友，一個品質善良，行為端正，無不良習染的人，才是值得我們結交的好朋友。

給祖父母的信

三年級 蘇家和

親愛的祖父母：

你們近來好嗎？小明還有沒有讀書呢？我希望你們早上能多做運動，因為對你身體很重要。在美國很自由，我很喜歡住在波士頓。不過波士頓天氣很冷，有很多高樓大廈和高速公路，還有著名的學校，有空我會再給你們寫信。敬祝健康！

孫家和三月一日

春天

二年級 黎志文

春天到，天氣暖，花兒開，草兒長，小鳥嘰嘰叫，我去買了一些種子，我把種子種在花園裏，種子出芽了！我看見真開心。

孩子

快樂

我們要好好讀書，要愛父母，我們要做個好孩子。
今天我和朋友一起上學，大家一同唱歌，一同跳舞，很是快樂。

一年級 翁燕璇

我們

在學校裏，我們一同讀書，一同唱歌，大家都很快樂。

朋友

我有一個好朋友，他天天教我讀書和寫字。

一年級 司徒志明

給祖父母的信

二年級 蘇惠芳

親愛的祖父母：

你們好嗎？我離開你們兩年，我們很掛念。

我和爸爸媽媽很好，波士頓很冷，我和哥哥每天都到英文和中文學校讀書，現在認識不少字了，所以我學寫信給你們。我寫得好嗎？敬祝健康

孫女惠芳敬上

四月十日

我的朋友

三年級 楊洋

我有一個好朋友，他的名字叫李耀宏，他和我很好，我們從前同一間學校讀書，一起上學，一起玩，現在我搬了家，再不能天天見面，我很想念他。

當學校放假的時候，我們常常相約見面，每次見到面，都捨不得回家，想到和他一起我真開心。

我的家庭

五年級 謝月明

我的家有五個人，有爸爸、媽媽、弟弟、妹妹和我。我的爸爸在餐館裏工作，爸爸很關心我們的生活，時常勉勵我們用功讀書，希望將來有一份理想的工作。

媽媽在電子廠工作，她放工回家還要照顧我們飲食、衣着等……，每天做很多工，她說：只要我們聽話，孝順父母，工作雖苦亦安樂。

我和弟弟妹妹每天都上學，我們讀英文學校，也去讀中文學校，風雨無阻，天天勤學，每天晚上七時放學回家，全家人一起晚飯，有說有笑，十分快樂。

晚飯後，我們做功課或看電視，有時幫做家務，大家很和氣，父母愛我們，我們也很愛父母，我的家庭真是幸福。

一年級 司徒志明

我的長處和短處

六年級 黃珏瑛

每一個人有不同的思想，修養，環境、個性、愛好、學識，因此，每個人都有他們不同的長處和短處。

老師常說：「取人之長補己之短。」我覺得很有道理，因為別人的長處是我們的好榜樣，我們應學習別人的長處來改進我們的短處。

我的長處是孝順父母，勤力讀書，有決心，不怕苦，堅持完成六年的中文教育。

我的短處是時常和弟弟吵鬧，有時不準時交家課，而且容易發脾氣。

雖然我的短處很多，但是，從今天開始，我一定革除我的短處，做一個品學優良的青少年。

我們的學校

五年級 李少雲

學校是教導我們的地方，老師教導我們做人的道理，將來怎樣為社會服務。

我們的廣教中文學校，有很多學生，有男同學和女同學，雖然學校不大，但是，學校的教導很好，我們都很聽話。

在學校裏，我們努力學習中國語言和文化，同學們十分勤力，大家一同學習，一同遊戲，我們除了學習國語、尺牘、常識三科外，還學習中國舞蹈和唱歌。所以我們對這間中文學校很有興趣，每天都愛上學。

中華廣教學校 學生作品園地



我愛清潔

四年級 黃淑意

學校裏的先生和同學都討論我們要幫助清潔華埠和我們的學校，改進不合衛生的現象，同學們都舉手說：大家來一次清潔運動吧！掃街、洗地、抹窗、清潔垃圾，我們都會。華埠乾淨，即是我們華人不骯髒，有了好的環境衛生，華埠會更繁榮，對健康更有保障。

如果學校清潔，同學不易生病，大家身體好、精神好、學習成績就會更好，所以，我們從小應該養成愛清潔的好習慣，不要隨地丟垃圾，不要隨地吐痰，互相督促，把壞習慣鏟除，做到人人愛清潔。

牛頓中文學校 學生作品園地

孫悟空

浦伊文

孫悟空是一個石猴，他很頑皮，他到天上吵鬧，他到海底倒亂。

因此，他被如來佛壓在大山下。後來，他答應陪唐僧去西方取經，所以如來佛放他出來，不過在他頭上戴了一個金圈，每當他不乖的時候，那個金圈會縮小，他的頭便會痛。

沙悟淨

張勵克

沙悟淨，豬八戒跟孫悟空都跟玄奘法師走到印度取經。沙悟淨以前是天上將軍，後來做了壞事，被天帝罰到人間。

觀世音菩薩叫他保護玄奘西行。西遊記裏有很多奇怪和有趣的故事，我希望我以後會讀完這本中文書。

玄奘法師

沈仲豪

玄奘法師是一個和尚，他去天竺取經。悟空是一個猴子精，八戒是一個豬精，悟淨是一個鯁魚精。他們三個隨玄奘一起去，他們保護玄奘，路途上有好多危險。有一次，他們到了火焰山，全山都是火，他們不能前進，後來悟空和八戒打敗了兇惡的牛魔王，拿到了鐵扇公主的扇子，把火扇滅了，他們才可以繼續西行，最後玄奘到了天竺，他成功了。

觀音菩薩

孫慧君

觀音菩薩是一位仙。普通的時候，她都穿白衣。

觀音菩薩的心很好，她幫助很多人。你要是壞人，觀音菩薩會給你一個機會重新做一個好人。

她能變成很多東西像動物，也能變成其他的人。每年很多人拜她，因為他們相信如果他們拜她，觀音菩薩就會幫忙他們。但是今天我們還是拜她。

鐵扇公主

陳心儀

鐵扇公主是一個很漂亮的女人，她有很長的黑頭髮，她的頭髮是梳上去成一個髻。鐵扇公主的丈夫是牛魔王，牛魔王是一個很壞的人。她有一把扇子，這個扇子是用鐵做的。鐵扇公主的氣力很大，她可以煽動這把鐵扇子，所以大家叫她鐵扇公主。

爸爸和媽媽

浦華瑞

我的爸爸生在北京。北京是中國文化中心，那兒有很多的可以遊玩的地方，有名的是故宮和禁城，也有很多有名的大學。

我的爸爸三歲的時候北京被日本人佔了，他的媽媽帶了他們兄弟與姐姐回到他的爸爸的老家——江蘇常熟。

我的媽媽生在雲南，雲南有很多風景，有很多少數民族，那兒有天然的石林，那兒的天氣很熱。

我的媽媽在四歲的時候全家搬到四川重慶，我的外公是一個工程師，他造了很多飛機場。

我的長尾小鳥

陳衛群

我有一隻長尾小鳥。它叫「滿地」，現在剛一歲，它有黃綠色的羽毛，而且很聰明，每次我吹口哨，它就像唱歌的一樣回答我。

有一次它從籠中逃出來，在房間飛來飛去，後來我用魚網把它捉住，可是我的手指被它用力咬了一下，在掙扎中，它細長而漂亮的尾羽毛脫掉了，變成沒有尾巴的小鳥。

我

嘉文

我今年十三歲，上七年級，我四年級的時候到美國來。我現在住在舅舅舅媽家，我的爸爸媽媽和弟弟住在永和。我的舅舅在Dennis Street做事，我的爸爸是牙醫生。我希望我的爸爸媽媽和弟弟可以快來美國。

美東亞裔教育研討會

六月十八日起在波城舉行

第三屆美東亞裔美人教育研討會已定於六月十八日、十九日二日在波城麻州大學海分部舉行。屆時預計將有二百餘人參與開會。

美東亞裔美人教育研討會的目的是匯集美國東岸從事有關教育之亞裔人士——教師、家長、行政人員、政府教育官員等等，彼此交換意見、經驗，並就新近涉及亞裔教育的發展傾向與實際困難加以研究及討論。

本屆大會的主題為「為教育的卓越而組織——州政府、市鎮與社區在亞裔美人教育上所扮演的

角色」。其研討小組計有：管理訓練、家長與社區的參與、職業與教育的就職機會、對亞裔學生教授的課程內容與方式等。

大會由紐約、波士頓與首都三位從事教育的亞裔人士負責聯絡籌辦。波士頓區負責聯絡與籌備者為 亞裔雙語教育主任趙禮斌小姐。

如欲得詳情，請逕與趙小姐連絡：

Libby Chiu
Bilingual Dept.
26 Court St.
Boston, Ma 02108
Tel: (617) 726-6298

雙語家長訓練班分三次舉行

共有二百餘位家長參加

在波市公校六三六條款計劃雙語部策劃，已於四、五月連續舉辦了三次家長訓練班。其中第三次訓練班已於五月卅日下午一時半至三時半在安良工商會禮堂舉行，出席者共計有近百位家長之眾。

此一系列家長訓練班是為提供雙語家長有關學校行政組織、雙語教育源由與實施、雙語特需教育等各項在學學生家長之一般需知而設的。就波市來說，在八〇年末與八一年初曾由馮甄若素女士舉辦過華裔家長訓練班為期共三個月，每個二次，其內容包括普通課程與雙語課程之外，

文教近訊

此尚屬首次波市公校經由聯邦援款協助而來增進雙語家長對美一般教育的認識。

五月卅日第三次訓練班中並由本屆華裔雙語家長諮詢委員會主席丁錫齊先生簡介家長會組織的根據、成立與作用、本學年度家長會工作概況。丁先生並且強調家長應盡力愛護子女並關懷其教育與各方面的學習及發展。他並舉出時代週刊刊出之文章來說明亞洲新移民雖在新文化、新語言的衝擊下，因靠父母的勉勵嘉許、子女學習的天賦與有早期華人努力獲有成就的先例作模範的原故，却能在教育學習上有超水準的態度與成績。許多在場家長均頻點頭贊許他的觀點，並對華裔雙語家長諮詢委員會的會務近況表示滿意與支持。

根據本刊所悉，第一次雙語

家長訓練班係由馮甄若素女士主講麻州雙語教育法案（第七十一章A）立案的源由、經過與波市依法所實行的措施。第二次係由六三六條款計劃行政助理黃伯勳先生主講波市劉氏法案中所列之五項測驗學生語言與學習能力的步驟。第三次訓練班再由馮甄若素女士主講波市公校行政與教育組織大概，並簡述麻州第七六六條款所定之特需教育一般家長所應知的事項。此三次訓練班係由波市第七學區社區雙語家長連絡專員余翠雲女士負責聯絡。

舢舨月刊歡迎華人社區各團體機構早日通知本刊任何集會要事，以便刊登，溝通社區訊息。

六位察爾士華裔高中生

被選入全越榮譽學生會

陳斌
湯安宇

五月十八日星期二上午，密爾士高中在其校址舉行了全美榮譽學生（Honorary Student Society of America）入會典禮。

在簡短、歡愉的典禮中，與座十餘位家長與十位被選出之榮譽學生的心中充滿着光榮與快樂。因為能加入全美、榮譽學生會並不是一件容易的事。所有入會的會員都須經過在首都華盛頓之教育部選拔出來。其條件須在校學業成績與其它體育、待人與領導能力各方面都有卓越的表現。每年每校祇能選出五至十名學生加入成為會員。今年察爾士高中共有十位同學獲得入會的准允，其中並有七人為華人子弟。此確屬居波士頓華人之光榮。

當日典禮在校長墨菲先生致詞嘉勉後，即由上屆榮譽學生會長

華裔家長參加

多元文化交流慶祝會

由波市公校六三六條款計劃主辦的一項多元文化交流慶祝會已於五月廿三日於韓福瑞職業資源中心舉行。

據悉該日下午三時至六時，由波市公校九個雙語教育家長會的家長、學生與有關人士共計一百餘人參與慶會。據六三六條款計劃家長聯絡人愛蓮女士表示，此會目的是推進多元文化的交流，並提供雙語家長與學生有分享的機會。

該日出席慶會的華裔家長計有十餘名。華裔雙語家長諮詢會會長丁錫齊先生、財務黃家應先生與麥世豐先生等人均齊於當日出席慶祝會。

察爾士高中九日

舉行畢業典禮

四十六位雙語學生畢業 四十五位獲贈獎學金

密爾士高中本年度應屆畢業典禮將於 六月九日晚七時假座波市漢恩士大禮堂舉行世界畢業典禮。波市唯一之中、英雙語高中教育課程計有四十六位應屆畢業生，為歷界人數最多的一年。該校今年共計有二百餘人。

察爾士高中之中英雙語教育課程為波市學業表現優越的課程之一。其程度可由其入大學的比率看出：百分之九十七的應屆畢業生將繼續入大學深造。其中以攻讀理工科人數為最，文商次云。

該校雙語畢業生並獲多項獎學金。李文姬、雷才新、李炳南、黃文輝、譚帶生六人分別獲東北大學與波士頓大學四年獎學金。

此外獲得商業機構及社區之獎學金分別由每年二百五十元至千元不達者計有陳耀民、陳凱珊、張蘭君、郭美儀、雷洪波、梅競華、袁世美等人。

本校雙語華裔畢業生每人均能獲得獎學金提名並獲順利通過，實絕非偶然。華裔學生除了在校內須與黑、白裔學生劇烈競爭外，尚須全國性的學業傾向測驗（SAT）。此測驗以八百分為滿分，該校一雙語學生考得七百八十分，並有數人考得七百分以上。雙語班學生多為新移民，在短短數年中已有此卓越成績，確屬努力奮發之果。

應屆雙語畢業生名單

吳子沛、司徒淑瓊、辛朝洋

曾慶瑞、畢玉鈴、畢志全、陳凱珊、譚帶生、張素霞、張素娟、陳逸生、黃錦杏、黃永康、胡炎照、張蘭君、余艷芳、余素雅、袁世美、張明慧、袁錦堂、曾屏婷、丁玉瑤、張榮光、陳耀良、陳嘉弘、陳文英、張秋玲、陳杏媚、蔡官雄、何惠明、湯惠宇、黃傑輝、黃文輝、郭美儀、林碧齡、林鴻輝、黎明娟、李淑嫻、李維真、雷洪波、雷才新、梁永富、李炳南、梅競華。



艾德華初中

八日舉行畢業典禮

察爾士艾德華初中訂於六月八日上午九時假座邦可山社區大學禮堂舉行本學年度畢業典禮。並由舢舨月刊中文編輯余黃小娜女士在典禮中致詞嘉勉。

在百餘位畢業生中計約有五十餘名華裔學生，該校除了供給普通課程外，並為新移民設有波市唯一之華語雙語教育初中課程。其班級計六年級、七年級與八年級共三班。

該校本屆雙語學生成績頗佳。共有八位學生列入該校優秀學生名單內。其芳名如後：

八年級：吳魚瑩、張瑞婷、楊曉斌、李國雄。
七年級：張瑞盈、徐志德、黃宏良。
六年級：黃慕紅。

台灣綜藝電視節目六月十三日起 分二次撥出由電視紅星胡茵夢主持

波士頓大眾傳播公司第四十四號頻視台將於六月十三日週日與廿日週日晚七時分二次播放主題為「台灣製作：中華民國的電視節目」的綜藝節目。

此一歷時共二小時之電視影片時由聞名台港影視明星與曾在紐約擔任模特的胡茵夢小姐主持。第一晚的節目內容將包括民間歌舞、雲門現代舞蹈團表演「白蛇傳」的片段、台灣紅歌星鍾天理表演綜藝節目、與數則電視廣告。第二晚節目計有喜劇、中國電影廠收藏的古代服飾展、台灣最新現代服裝展覽、故宮博物院部份珍藏等，國劇表演中功夫演出的片段、中國古代音樂表演與一段有關昆蟲生活的獲獎記錄片。

胡茵夢小姐現年廿八歲。他在台灣影視界已有八年的工作經驗，並擁有四十餘部影片，為香港的家喻戶曉的紅影星。她與各作家李敖短期的婚姻及在一財務糾紛中妻證夫罪之新聞曾一時轟動台灣。在此片輯中，她將用英語說白並講解各片段的製作經過。



此一專門介紹台灣電視作品的錄影片是由中國電視公司、中華電視公司、台灣電視公司、阿里山松州之KATV公司與國際大眾傳播公司共同製作。部份經費是由台灣水泥公司、台北財神大酒店及洪氏教育文化基金會所提供。

紀念趙元仁先生音樂會十二日舉行

趙元仁教授病逝於麻州康橋市噩訊傳出後，不僅是台、港與旅美各地喜愛音樂的華裔僑胞深感痛惜外，大陸各省市知曉其音樂、語言天才的人士均表哀悼。為了表達對趙教授的懷念，波士頓中華文化協會合唱團與中華合唱團將於六月十二晚八時在勒星克拉克初中聯合舉辦趙元仁先生紀念音樂會。

會中將請李惟寧先生講述趙先生生平，諸其明女士鋼琴獨奏。

佛克博物館 展出日本木刻

隸屬哈佛大學的佛克藝術博物館歷久以來向以其收藏與展出之東方繪畫、書法、雕刻、瓷器、服飾等各項珍貴藝術物著名。

今年暑假該館將於七月八日前展出日本十九世紀末期的木刻畫。並於七月十日至八月十九日之間舉行一項定名為「日本的印刷品：廿世紀印刷者」的展覽。此項展覽將展示西方藝術對日本傳統性印刷製法的影響。

佛克藝術博物館位於哈佛大學校園內32 Quincy St., Cambridge。其展覽時間為：週一至週五上午九時至五時。

週六：上午十時至下午五時
週日：下午二時至五時。
(七、八月期間週末展覽暫停)。
欲詢詳情者請電四九五—二三八七。

華醫學舉辦 市區名勝參觀

華人醫務中心社區服務部為協助新移民熟悉波士頓區周圍環境並參觀市區名勝，特別舉行一連串的參觀活動。現將其參觀活動的地點與時間列後，如讀者欲知詳情，請逕撥電話四八二—七五五五，向洪標英女士詢問與報名。參加者必需預先報名登記。

六月十四日星期一上午九時至中午十二時，參觀布克蘭鎮故甘迺迪總統的出生地。兒童將留在華醫診所內由專人照顧。
六月廿五日星期五上午九時至下午二時，參觀波士頓科學博物館。可攜帶兒童，自備午餐。

中華文化協會活動中心 裝置電話錄音機報導節目

國樂社徵求會員

大波士頓區中華文化協會活動中心已裝置一都電話錄音機。各位會員或有興趣人士若查詢當月份之活動節目，可電話撥號八九四—五一四八。電話錄音機將分別以英語、國語與粵語報導節目日期、時間及費用。

活動中心六月份之活動節目現已排定如下：

六月一日上午十時至下午五時「快樂星期二」一人一元。
六月四日週五晚七時半「棋社」。

六月五日週六下午二時至四時半座談會「在華人對中國的認識」。晚間七時半至十時半「電影欣賞」會員一人一元、非會員一人兩元半。

六月十二日週六晚八時於勒星頓克初中舉行「趙元仁教授紀念音樂會」，每人收費三元半。

六月廿六日下午一時至五時「龍舟節特別節目」，於察爾士河畔露天音樂台舉行。

中華藝文苑展出

「波士頓人在中國」攝影展

中華藝文苑已於日前開始展出一項定名為「波士頓人在中國」的攝影展。共展出作品七十餘幀。

展出作品包括現今與古代的人物、山水風景為主題的相片。展出作品來源計有一九一三年至一九一六年間美國駐北京公使麥克瑞瑞先生的收藏品、哈佛大學的亞伯瑞頓先生、美中貿易博物館、西冷市的伊色士學院與匹巴

中華文化協會通訊 成立編輯小組

在大波士頓區已有廿五年歷史的中華文化協會，已於今春開會擴大其通訊編輯組織，會中並討論如何改進其每月出版之「通訊」。今後並成立編輯小組，分別就文藝、詩詞、專門訪問、活動報導、兒童世界、該會報告、印製、編輯與聯絡等方向發展。該項「通訊」刊物是一公開園地，歡迎各位會友參與寫作、印製與編輯。凡該會會友有興趣者，請與該會高小松、黃炳鏐或蔣軍聯絡。該會地址為：

Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association
P. O. Box 265
Newtonville, Ma 02160

中華之聲

六月份節目

每週一次，用中、英語在波士頓學院 (Boston College) WZB 電台 90.3 FM 播出的「波士頓中華之聲」，播出時間為每週六早上九點至十點，節目包括僑區新聞活動介紹、文藝、音樂及教育等。

六月份節目表如下：

六月五日：排華法令一百週年紀念專輯之三：波士頓華埠歷史。

六月十二日：音樂專輯。

六月十九日：端午節來源。

六月廿九日：端午節習俗。

七月三日：查理士河畔第四屆端午慶祝會實況及精彩表演。

除上列節目外，每週一次的中文教學節目「何老師時間」亦將按時播出。

塔芙士獲得今年撥發全項經費 華醫兒童心理健康部去留不定

華人醫務中心自成立將近十年以來，即不斷的提供波市華裔居民有關醫藥、保健、教育與社區種種服務。在多種服務中，亞裔兒童心理健康部已有六年多的歷史，現並有位兒童參與此項服務。同時華醫並聘有六位全職人員專門就亞裔兒童心理健康這方面的需要而工作。這項服務對波市華裔居民而言，可以說是全面醫護保健教育中不可缺少之一環。尤其對新來年幼的移民來說，更是發展成熟過程中一個重要的關鍵。

但這項服務目前正遭缺乏經費而被除去的危機。

三者同時申請政府撥款

在申請一九八三年預算年度兒童心理健康政府撥發的經費時，華醫與服務鄰近社區（如南波士頓、哥倫比亞角與多切士區）的拉波醫務中心所提出之申請均被否決接納。不但如此，政府心理健康部反而將去年撥予上述地區醫務中心的經費轉撥給位於華埠的塔芙士醫務中心，讓它全部接手負責辦理整個波市灣區的兒童心理健康服務。換而言之，塔芙士將擴充其現有的兒童心理健康部門，以來收納上述各鄰里社區醫務中心解除其心理健康部門後轉來的受醫者。

拒絕撥款的紙上理由

根據麻州灣區心理健康部區域主任阮道夫醫師於四月四日發給華醫的函件中表示該部將十五萬餘元撥予塔芙士醫務中心的理由而不撥給華醫等醫務中心如下：一、塔芙士一向具有對成人與兒童提供高等素質的

歷史。

二、塔芙士在對多元困難的家庭與兒童的醫療上有經驗。

三、塔芙士將認允將一半的服務集中在八間學校中。

四、塔芙士與法庭、社會服務部、學校等有關單位有工作上來往的經驗。

五、具有八年向高度危機潛伏性病人與少數民族服務經驗。

六、塔芙士可增聘少數民族職員（編者按：指黑人、亞裔與西班牙裔）來服務各個不同的社區。

七、塔芙士醫務中心並備有醫療、神經科、急診室、住院等等多元設備，以提供全面性的醫療服務。

華醫提出第一次申訴

華人醫務中心行政主任張板橋在四月八日收到該函後即於十二日去函麻州心理健康部部長米爾醫師申訴，並就此此一決定的過程具有偏差性，與華醫所提供的服務素質高過塔芙士的服務素質兩方面各列出六項爭辯與抗議。

華醫對其決定過程有偏差性抗議的概要包括(1)塔芙士將完全獨佔所有灣區兒童心理健康服務的經費；(2)灣區兒童心理健康服務部主任阮道夫先生目前在塔芙士心理部任職。而受款之塔芙士兒童心理健康科為該部之隸屬單位之一。(3)除十五萬六千元撥予的經費外，灣區兒童心理健康部更撥派四位州級官員至塔芙士。(4)州府當局讓四個醫務中心為經費相爭但坐而不視，於仁於義均無道理。反讓三個醫務中心的有

關服務釋如流水，而使塔芙士繼續擴張其部門。(5)在所有經費申請書遞呈三日後，即召開評審會議並於僅二小時的面談後就立即撥發給塔芙士。此舉難逃州府當局在開評審會前早已胸有成竹之嫌。何況，華醫僅在舉行面試五小時前方獲得面試的通知。

張主任並在函中請求麻州心理健康部聽取華醫的申訴，並在該部與人文服務執行處作最後決定前暫時凍結任何經費的撥發。該函並表示由統一基金的來源下，可能有充足的經費來撥發給灣區各社區醫務中心現有之兒童心理健康部。

第一次申訴結果

米爾醫師在接獲張主任申訴信件後，即召集複審小組研討此事。經該組開會後決定將為數十二萬七千元的統一基金款項用來僱現有之三個社區醫務中心（其中包括華醫與塔芙士）。

華醫為何提出第二次申訴

但是，根據華人醫務中心社會服務主任林耀鴻博士表示，麻州心理健康部在目前的組織條規下無法分發轉撥統一基金的款項，故而此三個醫務中心之兒童心理健康部均無法立即申請動用該筆款項來繼續推動其現有的服務。因此緣故，華醫即向人文服務署執行部（Executive Office of the Human Services）

根據同樣理由提出第二次申訴。希盼在六月下旬能知分曉。

本刊並就此事徵詢塔芙士的意見。據其灣區社區心理健康中心主任瑪特先生表示在未得知華醫第二次申訴的結果前，塔芙士將不作任何增聘其兒童心理健康部人員的打算。

此一事件對華醫的行政人員來說是一巨大的考驗。但事件的成敗却直接關乎到整個華裔社區的醫療福利。

國際學院暑期英語班招生

波士頓國際學院將於六月廿一日起舉辦為期十週之暑期英語班，專為新移民教授英語會話、英語聽解、閱讀、基本寫作、文法、詞句與美國文化、習俗等等。

其暑期英文班共分三班。每班並依學生程度高低而分組教授：

- (一)週一、三、五上午九時半至十一時半。學費一百五十元。
- (二)週一至週五，由上午九時半至十二時半。學費五百元。
- (三)每週二、四晚六時至八時

。學費一百元。

凡有興趣參加日班者，請於六月十四日至十六日上午十時至下午四時報名。有意參加夜班者則於六月十四日下午四時至八時報名。

波士頓國際學院地址與電話如下：

International Institute of Boston
287 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, Ma 02115
Tel. (617) 536-1081

波城海灣甘乃迪圖書館內外

千餘觀眾參與中國藝術節活動

由甘迺迪圖書館及大波士頓區中華文化協會聯合主辦的中國藝術節活動 Chinese Festival of the Arts 已於四月四日下午一時，在甘迺迪圖書館舉行，據圖書館員正式統計，約有千餘位中外來賓參加。

這項活動先由大波士頓中華文化協會的成人合唱團揭開序幕。身着黑色西服的男士，以及穿黑色長裙、白色上衣、配上鮮紅絲質、具有中國風味紅色背心的女士們，演唱中國歌曲：滿江紅、老漁翁、草原之歌及長城謠。

接着，在所有來賓的掌聲裡，位於圖書館底樓，面向海邊的大廳裡，各個代表不同中國藝術的攤位，開始熱心的為有興趣的觀眾，介紹不同藝術的製作、習作過程。內容包括風箏製作、書法表演、中國畫當場示範、剪紙、紙花製作、毛線包粽子，並有棋藝介紹及當場對抗。有麻將、

圍棋、象棋，另有七巧板的拼湊等遊戲。節目全部由大波士頓中華文化協會的會員負責設計與介紹。

會場當中，只見來賓都滿懷好奇心的觀看巧妙的中國藝術，有的觀眾，要表演的人用毛筆為他們寫中文名字，雖然他們不見得看得懂伊麗莎白、桃樂絲等中文名字，但是他們却都興奮的要帶回去炫耀親友，展示他們在活動裡得到的「中國藝術」。也有觀眾，對於風箏製作特別感興趣，因此也跟着示範的人製作，企望看到自己製作的風箏，飛翔於高空。

負責這項活動籌劃，甘迺迪圖書館的古哇達博士 Dr. Henry Givazdt 說，當甘迺迪總統在世時，最喜歡參與國際文化活動，他說：「如果甘迺迪總統看到今天這項活動，他一定會很高興。」古哇達博士並表示，甘迺迪圖書館打算以後每年請不同

的中國藝術家，在圖書館裡表演或介紹中國文化，期使這項活動，能夠變成年年舉行的盛會。目前圖書館除了介紹中國藝術外，五月二日將繼續介紹波蘭文化。

當每個人都還興高采烈的留連於書、畫、琴、棋、慶、烹、易等代表不同中國藝術的屏風前，觀看不同藝術的示範時，小小的騷動卻從另一端響起，原來，一群穿著中國式白上衣的小天使們，羞怯的走出來。他們是大波士頓中華文化協會會員的子女合唱團，表演茉莉花、踏雪尋梅、西風的話等中國民謠。無邪而又純真的歌聲，迎得一次次不停的掌聲，即使表演結束，仍有觀眾意猶未盡的，想仔細看看這群中國孩子可愛的神情。

合唱之後，最後一項節目，是由剛從遠東區旅行回來的克里斯丁博士 Dr. John Christian 介紹大陸風光幻燈片。

克里斯丁博士一向旅行於亞洲區，偏愛中國文化，主辦單位特別請他，以一個美國人的眼光，向大家介紹中國的風土、民情以及美麗的風景。

參與這項中國藝術節活動的大波士頓中華文化協會會長蔣軍先生，在會場裡忙碌的安插節目，的進行，並接受記者們的訪問，他表示，為了這次活動的實現，大波士頓中華文化協會的會員，已花了近三、四個月來籌備、練習。這只是大波士頓中華文化協會，每年主辦的諸多文化活動之一，大波士頓中華文化協會尚主持勒星頓、牛頓兩所中文學校，教育在長生長的中國子女認識中華文化，每星期協會並在魏斯頓 Watson 的活動中心，舉辦演講、電影欣賞等，藉着這些文化活動，使中、美人士，有更進一步的認識與交流。

中華特別會議中通過 舊昆士學校改建計劃

並授權開始申請六十萬元貸款

策劃多年的舊昆士學校改建計劃已於六月二日晚之特別會議中決定改建方案，並展開財務上的籌備。

紐英崙中華公所召開特別議員會議，專門就改建舊昆士學校計劃一事詳加研討並決定。公所並特邀負責改建計劃的華裔建築家鍾耀星先生出席解說業已存錄中華公所接受審核的三項草案（草案內容請見本刊上期新聞報導）。

鍾建築師為廿餘位出席議員解釋每項草案的內容，並回答多則提出的問題。經激烈討論後，全體出席議員就下列提案舉行投票：同意第二項改建方案（包括全部改建舊昆士學校大樓，將副

樓改建為三伙二臥房與二伙一臥房之公寓式居所，在哈臣街旁增設六伙二臥房之公寓式居所，與十一個泊車位。全部改建工程經費預計約為一百一十萬元之譜。

並授權中華公所開始與銀行接洽有關申請經費貸款事項、向市府尋求全面批准上述改建方案並在改建工程完成後依諾將屋契交還給中華公所。

投票結果十九人贊同。一人反對，一人棄權。提案通過實行。據悉，余文博律師投唯一之反對票。他在開會期間曾就如何尋求經費來支付改建費用的方式有所表示。他贊成中華公所找一位私人投資法團或個人合夥投資改建舊昆士學校。在工程完畢後由

中華公所再經長期租賃合同租回該幢樓使用。這樣中華一來可以解決借貸巨額改建款項之難，並免除來日每月繳納貸款付款的經濟重擔。二來亦可讓此私人投資法團或個人獲取減稅的利益。但

中華公所早年已經決定獨自掌攬舊昆士學校的屋契，此一表示並未受到多數議員的贊許。該晚由黃鴻樞投棄權一票。

如中華公所與本地數大銀行接洽順利並由將來議員大會通過借債一案的話，舊昆士學校的改建工程可望於今秋動工。目前中華公所手頭上有隨時可以動用的現金三十四萬元。預計須向銀行貸款六十萬元之譜。

本刊歡迎華埠社團與個人踴躍投稿。來稿篇幅以千字內為佳。來稿不拘題材，但具新聞性者較佳。如需稿紙，請電華美福利會四二六—八六七三。來稿請逕寄華美福利會轉交郵局月刊。

第一國家銀行仍未作最後是否決定

華經會另遞新擬全盤波士頓大樓改建計劃

華人經濟發展協會自王氏電腦公司因故撤回其在波士頓大樓的改建計劃後，即在多面官方期限下努力設法擬出另一合宜之改建計劃草案，並向各方召集將來有意租用該樓辦公地點之公司商號。同時華經會代表齊密切地與第一國家銀行舉行洽商，來商討條件以繼續其早期借予華經會之一百五十萬元改建經費的償還問題。

據本刊所悉，在五月六日華經會另行擬定一份經過修改的全套改建方案並交予第一國家銀行審閱。根據華經會執行主任梁偉

廉君表示目前已有超過卅家公司商號願意參與其擬劃之波士頓企業發展中心的草案。

對該傳第一國家銀行於五月廿八日將作一最後決定之說，他對銀行繼續貸款的前途表示「仍係太早」作此最後性的決定。當本刊詢及華經會另二幢在華埠的地產——哈里遜六十一號大樓（現所物銀行所在）與惡士佛街十八號樓宇是否將因此而受到影響，梁主任表示如果所有政府撥款均撤消時，華經會可能會賣出這二幢樓宇以籌集款項歸還第一國家銀行。但他隨即表示此事仍言之

華人電子產品打入全國市場

先鋒介紹新式電腦印製機

波市華埠地區唯一華人投資經營的高度技術企業化的先鋒電子公司近日宣佈其分公司 Data Impact Products, Inc. 將發售一定名為 DIP-92 的新式電腦資料印製機。

DIP 公司於六月七日至十日時在德克薩斯州休市頓市舉行的全國一九八二年電腦研究展覽會中已正式介紹此一經過精心研究而推出之新式印製機。該公司並再於六月底在紐澤西州大西洋城舉行的 Comdex Spring Computer Industry Conference 繼續向各地公司廠商介紹其新近產品。

DIP-92 電腦資料印製機備有二種不同速度，以便將電腦輸出之資料用快速打出所需資料，供廠商應用，或以較慢速度打出來往函件。各公司廠商亦可應其企業上之專門需要與資料來向 DIP 公司特別訂製適合其用途之印製機。DIP-92 為該公司製造出售的第六架印製機，其市價為六百九十五元。

先鋒電子公司與 DIP 公司目前擁有一百七十名左右員工，其中百分之九十五為亞裔。所有員工均可參加公司設立的職業英語班，並有良好晉職的機會。現任董事長為趙國書先生。



李國鼎於麻省理工學院發表演說

中華民國行政院政務委員李國鼎、新竹科學工業園長何宜慈等一行，五月八日應中國工程師學會 M、I、T 分會邀請，於 M、I、T 發表演講，講題為「中華民國的經濟建設與科技發展」。該日大約有三、四百名聽眾參加這次的演講會。

李國鼎一行，原是應哈佛大學東亞研究所邀請，來到劍橋參加中韓問題研討會，順便也到 M、I、T 對此地的中國留學生、學者、華僑演說。

這位前中華民國經濟部長、財政部長，在演說會中，特別強調目前中華民國台灣的經濟發展，已邁入科技發展的階段了。而人民生活水準的普遍提高，更證明過去的經濟計劃的成功。在科技發展上，李國鼎表示，除了目前熱烈發展的電子工業、材料科學工業等，汽車工業也是一個大目標。除此之外，台灣也應在農業上求科技化的發展。而科技的發展之後，就是開拓市場，以求更繁榮的局面。

公共福利部徵

後備財政助理技工

麻州公共福利部將舉行財政助理技工員工測驗，以便預儲合格者名單待有空缺時立即填補上職。

該項財政助理技工 (Financial Assistance Technicians Job Grade 10) 測驗將於六月十九日上午九時半舉行

所有應試者須在九時到場並自備原子筆與鉛筆，經測驗合格並受錄用後，其每週薪金將介於二百零九元至二百四十元之間。欲知各測驗的所需條件與其職責，請於赴試前電下列人士詢問：

Jim Corpening 727-1590
Jeanette Fernandes 727-6014
Howard Shelton 727-2392
Luis Sanchez 727-2393

華美福利會於五日

在康橋舉行籌款餐會

發表十位本屆董事名單

波士頓華美福利會自創辦以來已有十三年的歷史。其宗旨為謀求華人福利，創辦華埠急需的社會服務，並協助這些服務計劃發展到自給自足自立的地步。兩個最明顯的例子為中華耆英會與華人警務中心，這兩個機構的根源均可溯及華美福利會。

自一九八二年起，華美福利會之經濟預算年度將改由六月一日至五月卅一日。其新任之董事屆時於六月一日起擔任新（舊）職。全體新任與連任之董事將於該會六月六日晚舉行之籌款餐會上正式任職。

當晚在康橋湖南酒家參加籌款餐會的人仕計有中美來賓二百餘位。會中除由會長南秀貞個別介紹八二一八三年各位董事外，並由顧志中（譯音）表演二胡。當晚的特別來賓，波士頓杭州結締姊妹城市委員會會長史華滋（Lesley Schuitz）女士並於餐會中就她最近赴杭州遠行的經驗與觀點發表演講。

由台灣省三位市長三位縣長組成的中華民國市長友好訪問團將於六月廿六日抵波士頓訪問三日。

該團一行八人包括台北市市長楊金標、基隆市長張春熙、台中市長林柏榕、南投縣長吳敦義、彰化縣長黃石城、花蓮縣長吳水雲、訪問團王顧問與林秘書。

，並代表華美參與本屆端午龍舟慶典的籌備。

端午龍舟慶典的籌備。

波士頓公校雙語教師。

現任律師。

現任社會服務專員。

蔡少娟醫師。現任塔芙士醫藥中心常駐醫師與塔芙士社區醫務與小兒科的醫學教授。

中華公所議員月會

報導近況討論會務

紐英崙中華公所五月份議員會議已於五月廿四日週一下午七時舉行，由主席陳毓璇主持，出席者計有各僑團代表十餘名。

該晚議程分報告事項與討論事項二部份。

報告事項計有籌建華埠牌樓各項問題、六月廿九日在芝加哥召開全美中華公所主席會議、華埠於六月一日啓僱清理街道人員一名工作二個月、六月一日起開始徵收各商號年費、與大同材管理公司交涉經過、中華廣教學生教師整潔華埠、籌印公共交通指南卡、策劃遊覽波城指南廣告、李榮華特技團於七月九日在波士頓演出、完成蓬萊公墓合約與簽署、所物銀行總裁交款五千捐贈廣教學校、報告改建舊昆士學校概要、波市商會捐款千五百元為購買垃圾桶之用、並由財務黃兆英先生報告公所財務概況等等。

討論事項計有：華埠牌樓上樑及揭幕儀式安排、八月廿三日中秋節活動、六月五日中華專業人員電腦與科技大會年會酒會接待安排、籌款改建舊昆士學校之事項。

華埠籌款餐會一百七十餘人出席

甘乃迪第五次競選麻州參議員

由中華公所主席陳毓璇先生私人發起之「甘迺迪第五次競選麻州參議員籌款餐會」已於六月一日晚八時至十時假華埠華珍酒家盛大舉行。

餐會中除由陳毓璇先生致簡短謝詞之外，甘迺迪議員並發表十餘分鐘的演說。演詞中他特別提及將全力在參議院席中遊說，

繼續協助支持舢舨月刊

波士頓分部舉行 蔣公逝世紀念會

研討、中華民國市長友好訪問團六月廿七日抵此拜會如何接待、七月九日李榮華特技團由台來此演出應如何處理等項。

經討論後並決定以下三組負責人選：

華埠牌樓上樑典禮：陳顯祥、黃沃興、伍顯璞。

華埠牌樓落成典禮：陳建立、胡國新、鄧李穎瑜、黃綺媚。

蓬萊公墓負責小組：駱介屏、黃偉斌、余新振。

中華耆英會添購

戲劇影視機

中華耆英會，專誠服務老人為宗旨。近來為着增加老人娛樂起見，特購備戲劇影視機，放映粵劇，儼如在舞台表演大戲一樣。每於茶餘飯後，放映戲劇，供應老人欣賞，極視聽之娛，信可樂也。倘若有周郎之癖者，更感興趣。

僑務委員會副委員長

朱集禧訪問波城

中華民國僑務委員會副委員長朱集禧偕夫人及專員高翔雲，於五月十三日下午三時，由紐約來波城訪問紐英崙中華公所。前往機場迎迓者有中華公所主席陳毓璇、安良工商會會長余文博、僑領黃鴻樞、黃兆英等。朱副座下榻於哈佛轉臣五七旅館憩息。

晚六時許，安良工商會假座京都酒家為朱氏洗塵。至八時許，赴中華公所訪問及聽取陳毓璇主席報告僑情、僑教等概況。參加者計有安良工商會會長伍顯璞、余文博、元老黃培潤、陳顯祥、幫辦黃偉斌、李國榮。中華公所秘書朱曉東、財政兼中華廣教學校董事長黃兆英、顧問黃鴻樞等。至十時許，散事而散。翌晨十一時，朱副委員長一行三人，搭機飛赴芝加哥。



本期特附端午龍舟

慶典節目專頁

廣教舉行學生清潔繪畫比賽

並由師生集體清潔華埠

中華廣教學校於五月廿三日星期日下午清潔華埠街道。該日由校董會董事長黃兆英先生率領全體教員、學生與校友參加清理工作。中華公所並提供清潔工具應用。

該校師生此番樂意義務清潔，除了一齊學習知識之外，更盡到了共同服務社區的公民義務。華埠清潔，乃為華人之先。該校並呼請各位僑胞共同維護華埠街道清潔，並響應群力清潔華埠運動。

動。

中華廣教學校各班學生並參加為清潔華埠而舉行之繪畫比賽。各班獲選為第一名者名單如下：

曹敏瓊（六年級）、李少雲（五年級）、陸思德（四年級）、蘇家和（三年級）、余素紅（二年級）、李鴻光（一年級）、雷明哲（預備班）。其獲獎繪畫請見本期廣教學校學生園地。

房屋土地發展小組繼續探討

解決華埠住屋短缺之困難

自從六個月前華埠房屋土地發展小組（以下簡稱房地小組）接納三萬七千元撥款用來深入研究華埠地帶低級與中級入息家庭住屋短缺的問題以來，現已稍有進展。

據房地小組哈勒英先生表示，業已大致擬出短期與長期的二種發展可能性。

第一個草案是改建現有松街空置的大樓，以求增加二百個住戶單位的長期性策劃。該樓位於大同村與昆士社三間，地點適中。對將來東南灣地區鄰社的穩定性有重大的影響。

第二個草案是在南端地帶找尋適當空地來新建樓宇。但因目前空置土地屈指可數，新建的樓宇將限於十五戶至廿戶住家單位。目前房地小組與其顧問史塔克一英格勒公司正在密切研討南端區數處空地的交通、環境、購物

亞裔文化中心印製雙語華人在美簡史

亞裔文化中心為紀念排華法一百週年而舉行的「我們在歷史上的根源」綜藝展覽與表演已於五月九日在昆士社校園滿舉行，當日參觀人數約有三百餘人之衆，展出結果頗為成功。

亞裔文化中心活動的策劃、推展經費係來自麻州人文與公眾政策基金會。該中心並將當日展出之資料編製了一本計有卅六頁的雙語簡史，記述華人在美各地的生活錄。有意索閱者，請與中心主任江念祖君接洽或函下列地址聯絡：

Peter Kiang, AARW
27 Beach Street
Boston, Ma 02111

安良工商會

至孝篤親公所

舢舨月刊贈獎學金

紐英倫安良工商會與至孝篤親公所本年因為鼓勵華裔雙語學生繼續開學深造，嘉勉其在學業、行為與社會服務方面的表現，並表揚華裔新移民子弟就學之精神之故，特別各設畢業獎學金二名，以嘉獎察爾士高中之雙語畢業生，每名獎額為一百元。

舢舨月刊為鼓勵華裔青年子弟保存中國語言文化並嘉勉在社會服務有特出表現之故，特設畢業獎學金一名贈予察爾士高中本屆雙語畢業生。該名獎額為一百元。

上述五項獎學金受獎學生的選拔將由察爾士高中獎學金委員會負責評選。

波城中華耆英會與紐英倫塔芙士醫藥中心合作裝置首套雙語急救電路機以預防急症

此間中華耆英會，專誠為老人服務。當成立之初，僅有能力供應午餐。但由於發展迅速，現在有會員一千二百餘人之衆。

近年來，耆英會增加了多項對老人服務，例如：護老中心，家務協理，代辦申請福利金，緊急預備金，交通協助，代寫中文信，翻譯中、英文等，去年完成康樂樓，安置部份老人，今春、又增置影視機，放映戲劇娛樂。

最近，又增置 Life Line 急救電路機，商請紐英倫塔芙士醫藥中心醫院，同意合作，裝置在該醫院，另外有小型按掣機，給與殘障、或心臟之老人，佩帶在身上。如有意外病發時，用手指

本刊封面攝影家

梅國治先生簡介

本刊向來本著發揚中國藝術並表揚大波士頓區傑出藝術家的宗旨，在過去一年半來不斷的在經濟能力所限的範圍內發表其卓越之藝術作品。前年新年特大號曾刊登名畫家溫天羽精心書繪之向陽園迎春對聯。去年新年特大號亦以雙頁彩色精印名畫家孫聖嘉女士精繪之四季圖。現為配合端午慶典，特別選出名攝影家梅國治先生攝的山水風景畫一幀刊出。此幀圖片或許引起各位讀者對屈原投入汨羅江上之遠思，或許帶出想祖國家鄉的潛意，但一切心思意念將屬於讀者的私人境界。

梅先生在廣東出生，於早期來美時即對攝影具有濃厚的興趣，並在一九六三年獲得波士頓攝影俱樂部比賽組的第一名。隨後數年內，梅先生並獲得波士頓攝影俱樂部攝影比賽A組第一名，紐英倫攝影俱樂部攝影比賽A組第一名，黑白組第一名先後共達十次之多。另外梅先生更獲有全美攝影協會舉行之國際攝影比賽第一名的殊榮。

梅先生個人喜愛攝影的對象為雪景、鳥類、海景等等。據梅先生表示：『好的攝影作品並不一定需要一副最好的攝影器具』。梅先生的專長是黑白攝影與暗房沖晒技巧。

中華公所獲贈二千元

購置垃圾桶協助華埠整潔

波市華埠統一清理垃圾由本年一月正式開始實行後，中華公所即密切監察檢視BFI垃圾公司在華埠商業區的工作情況。但因華埠商業區尚有部份商號未參與統一清理，且住戶方面的垃圾收集與街道清理方面，市府的公務部的工作表現一直欠理想，故華埠有時仍保持其原有的市容。更有部分街道時欠雅潔，給行人與顧客不好的印象。

中華公所鑒於此情，除發動社區團體輪流定期清理華埠街道（如華美福利會英文班教師學員、華埠職業訓練班學教師學員、廣教學校師生等等均已協助清除）外，並於近月來與波士頓市商會 Boston Chamber of Commerce 商討清潔華埠，改良市容。

現在市商會已應允捐款一千五百元。另外上月在市區與華埠附近購買大批樓宇的威美頓地產公司（Hamilton Realty）齊捐贈華埠五百元。

中華公所社會服務主任鄧李穎瑜女士表示中華公所已運用此二筆捐款作為購買五十個垃圾桶之用。此些垃圾桶將分別裝置於華埠商業區各街口要衝之處。另外與中華公所簽約的BFI垃圾公司齊願意合作免費清理這批新置垃圾桶的垃圾。垃圾桶將於六月中旬送達中華公所，以備應用。

中華公所並於六月一日開始僱用為期三個月的全職清理街道一名，每週工作五天以希在暑假期間、端午慶典、與中秋慶典時期間能盡力保持華埠商業區的市容整潔雅觀。中華公所並呼籲波士華裔僑胞，無論是居住在華埠地區或是路經華埠返工、購物或探親者均能自檢，共同合作保持華埠清潔。

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一、本刊為贈閱性質，歡迎來函華美福利會索閱。如讀者遷移地址，務請早日通知以便改寄新址。
二、本刊經費全係各方讀者及熱心人士團體支持。歡迎讀者賜助郵印費，不論多少皆所歡迎。
三、本刊篇幅公開，歡迎投稿與圖片，更歡迎讀者來函討論指教。稿件請儘量包括中、英、雙種文字，以減少

翻譯工作。
四、在編者主理期間，本刊中文版將以公正、客觀之立場，多方就大波士頓區華裔社區各項時事、各僑團、組織之近展、文教訊息、時人動態與其它具有新聞性之消息作詳實的報導。以期維繫華裔訊息交流，共謀華裔社區利益。並坦誠以文相論，推展中華文化傳統。

。如通曉國語、英語、台山話更佳。入選之應徵者每月將得車馬費微酬。
有意應徵者，請於七月卅日前寄交履歷表一份與自撰文稿一份給舢舨月刊。Sampans Chinese Editor Screening Committee
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18 Oxford Street
Boston, Ma 02111

五十餘位來自港、台、美專家發表論文

王安博士獲首屆華裔美人電腦科技卓越獎

第二屆電腦與科技大會 已於牛頓舉行

由紐英崙中華專業協會與華美科技學會合辦的第二屆電腦與科技大會，已於六月四、五、六日假座牛頓梅瑞爾特旅館舉行。三日中計有三百餘位來自香港、台灣、加州、華盛頓州、賓州、康州、佛羅里達州、與美國其他各區的電腦與科技專業人士出席參加。大會目的為促進中美人士科技交流與專題研討。

大會開幕典禮中，紐英崙中華專業協會首次頒贈華裔美人電腦科技卓越獎。本年獲獎者為王氏電腦公司總裁王安博士。該獎特於每年由五位全國負盛名的電腦界與科學界人士組成之遴選小組推選受獎人一名，並由紐英崙中華專業協會頒發獎狀表揚。
此次大會的節目，除由五十餘位專業人士、教授等分別發表四十七篇論文之外，並邀得美國商業副部長摩里士先生主講電腦

專業近況與出口機會。中華民國交通部次長朱登泉、麻州聯邦眾議員海克勒女士、麻州金州長、狄極度微電腦公司副總裁貝爾先生亦分別發表演說與致詞。

並由華美科技學會主席陳彼得（譯音）致開幕詞。

大會並於五日週六下午五時半假波城華埠京都酒家由紐英崙中華公所舉行雞尾酒會招待與會眾位佳賓。該晚七時於瓊華樓酒家舉行晚宴。紐英崙區各大電腦公司並於週日下午二時至四時在會場舉行公開展覽，介紹與會者其新近產品與發展。

據本屆電腦與科技大會主席潘盛頓先生表示：上屆大會於去年在華盛頓州西雅圖市舉行，成績斐然。出席者計有二百餘位之眾。此次因紐英崙區不但是全國高度科技與電腦工業與研究集中地區，許多當地知名的電腦公司並聘有多數華裔美人專業人士任

職。其中不乏由台灣、香港來的留學生與本地出生之華裔美人。據初步估計，在本區電腦專業上之任職之華人約有五百人之數。
本屆出席發表論文的專家學者中並有十餘位來自台灣大學、成功大學與香港中文大學的教授。他們本著交換科技知識與研討的態度、長途跋涉而來參加大會，其精神實在可為敬佩。

本屆大會早於去年聖誕節時期已開始籌備工作。其節目籌備小組成員計有：蔣宗王（組長）、陳志清、李庚仁、梁遠生、吳坦蓉、王子仁、萬業炳、湯耀武、張良任。其技術籌備小組成員計有王申培、錢怡祖、王一中、丁子錦、浦大祥、劉兆寧、李明哲、辜照豪、葉祖堯、寶祖烈、傅京孫。此次大會成功，各位籌備人員功不可沒。

華埠牌樓廿四日舉行上樑典禮

舉行上樑典禮

華埠牌樓興建工程自開工後因開掘地基時遇電線、特製之磚瓦經久年儲藏部分破裂而須重新製作等種種緣故，整個工作時間表均被延遲。

現經中華公所與僑社多方人士熱心合作，華埠牌樓將於六月廿四日星期日下午二時於牌樓樓址正式舉行上樑典禮。是日歡迎眾位僑胞蒞臨觀禮。

至發稿為止，本刊獲悉當日中華公所將特別邀請市府代表、波市重建會代表、布朗基金會代表與華埠眾團體僑社代表等參加典禮。

上樑後，全面興建牌樓與裝飾工程將可依期在八月中旬完成。中華公所已組有四人典禮籌劃小組負責在八月廿二日（暫定）舉行慶祝中秋節與牌樓落成典禮。（請見中華公所議月會另文）

華醫十五日舉行年會選舉

波市華人醫務中心將於六月十五日星期二下午六時在該中心舉行董事會選舉與本年舞會，會後並有茶點招待，歡迎各位會員出席參加。

舢舨徵求中文編輯

請於七月卅日前聯絡

舢舨月刊中文版自一九八一年來，即逐步擴充篇幅，擴大報導範圍，並力求內容豐富詳實，以文字傳達大波士頓區有關華人社區之消息動態。

自一年半來，舢舨月刊每期文稿平均約有五十餘篇，每期平均刊出二萬一千餘字。盼讀者可在一份舢舨月刊內齊覽一個月來有關波市華人社區、活動、報導、文藝、教育、消費、職求人、音樂、時事與學生園地等各項文稿。

舢舨除徵求中文報導記者與撰稿者，義務協助搜集有關波市華裔的切身問題外；並誠徵翻譯、美術與案頭設計、排版與校對人員，以求群策群力為華埠服務。
有意參加應徵中文編輯者，須具有良好中文程度並通曉粵語。

舢舨月刊本期贊助人

第五號頻視台

channel 5 & you

中秋慶典徵求協助

第十三屆華埠中秋節慶典已暫定於八月廿二日舉行。中華公所現正公開徵求義務人員，在籌募經費、宣傳、手工藝節目、表演、特刊與其它籌劃與工作方面協助負責小組，以期使本屆中秋慶典力臻完美。
如讀者有二個月內每週可協助二、三小時的話，請逕向中華公所黃綺媚小姐接洽：五四二二五七四，或請親臨華埠惡士佛街十四號中華公所辦事處面洽。

本期附有端午特刊詳情請見內頁

